SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Commander Wm. Barratt, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with the English mails of the 13th May. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Lawson and 4 children.
Lieut. A. Seton.
Miss Viner.
Mr. Eales.
Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Newman.
Mr. James.
Mr. Tarrant.
Mr. Jenkin.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. Atkinson.
Mr. O'Shea.
Mr. Heald.
Mr. Prideaux.
Mr. and Mrs. Tyers.
Miss Clough.
Mrs. Oliver.
Lieut. Chapman.

FROM VENICE.

Major Elton.
Mr. Munro.
Mr. Oerted.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Wigram.
Mr. Wedderburn.
Mr. Farrell.
Mr. W. Savi.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Alfred Bayley.
Mr. John Brown.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Colley.

The Rohilla experienced terrific cyclone on the 29th May in lat. 16 long. 63, and light monsoon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, left London on Friday for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty on Wednesday reviewed the troops stationed at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales, Lord Houghton, and Dean Liddell have been elected as trustees of the British Museum.

In the House of Lords on Friday Earl Granville stated that the French Government had assured Lord Lyons that they had no intention of territorial annexation in Tunis. On Monday Earl Granville moved an address to the Crown for the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The Marquis of Salisbury seconded the motion, which, after a few words from Lord Malmesbury, was agreed to. On Tuesday Lord Carnarvon called attention to Mr. Gladstone's letter describing the reversal of the annexation policy in the Transvaal as necessary to save the country from "sheer blood-guiltiness." Lord Carnarvon defended the action of the late Government, and attributed the Boer outbreak to Mr. Gladstone's Mid-Lothian speeches and the appointment to office of Mr. Courtney. Lord Kimberley and the Duke of Argyll supported the action of the present Government, of which Lord Brabourne took a different view. Last night a Government Bill to increase the power of the police to deal with stolen goods and the receivers of such was read a second time, and was referred to a Select Committee. The Charitable Trusts Acts Amendment Bill was also read a second time, after some remarks from Lord Salisbury on the necessity for careful attention being paid to the increased powers sought to be conferred upon the Charity Commissioners.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Callan called attention to the wretched condition of the Irish agricultural labourers, and moved a resolution affirming the necessity of legislation, to which Mr. Forster assented with a slight modification. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett next criticized in a hostile spirit the policy of the Government in respect of the Greek frontier question, to which Sir C. Dilke replied. On Monday Mr. Gladstone moved an address to the Crown for a public monument of the late Lord Beaconsfield. Sir S. Northcote seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. A. O'Connor, but the motion was carried on a division by 380 to 54 votes. The adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill was then resumed by Mr. Errington, who was followed by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Brodrick, Sir J. Holker, Mr. John Bright, and Sir R. Cross. The debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday Mr. Bradlaugh again presented himself in the House and claimed to be sworn. Sir S. Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be removed from the House, to which Mr. Gladstone offered no objection. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Bradlaugh retired. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to a discussion on Mr. Dillon's arrest. On Wednesday the Newspaper (Law of Libel) Bill was read a second time, but the second reading of Sir G. Goldney's Bill to enable clergymen to sit in the House of Commons was negatived by 110 to 101. Last night the debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed by Mr. Shaw, and was continued until after midnight, when it was again adjourned.

At a meeting of Conservative Peers held on Monday, it was agreed, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, seconded by Earl Cairns, that the Marquis of Salisbury should be adopted as the leader of the party in the House of Lords.

The annual conference and public meeting of the Liberation Society were held on Wednesday. At the meeting Mr. Baxter, M.P., Mr. Caine, M.P., and Sir W. Lawson, M.P., were among the speakers.

Mr. Edward Hermon, M. P. for Preston, died rather suddenly on Friday morning.

The polling at Knaresborough yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. T. Collins, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 41 votes over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Milnes Gaskell.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an address to the clergy and laity of the Church of England, inviting their support of the Church Defence Association in its efforts to resist the action of the Liberation Society.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to blow up the Militia Barracks at Chester. A bag filled with some explosive material had been placed against the building, with a fuse attached. The damage done was not important.

A lad carrying a gun near Yeovil on Sunday night concealed himself behind a hedge to avoid a police-constable, but the trigger was caught by a bramble, and the gun exploded, killing the lad.

James Hall, a cutler at Sheffield, was convicted on Monday of the murder of his wife, and was sentenced to death. William Smith, an iron worker at Darlaston, also convicted of the murder of his wife, has likewise been sentenced to death.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation declaring the county of Kilkenny and portions of the counties of Cork and King's County under the provisions of the Protection Act.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £2,900 (all from the United States with the exception of about £500) was announced.

Mr. Daly, proprietor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, arrested under the Protection Act, has been released on account of his wife's serious illness.

The police station at Kilross, Tipperary, in which two process-servers had taken refuge from the violence of a mob, was attacked, and several of the police were injured. On the arrival of a military force the crowd dispersed, and 22 persons were arrested. At Currans fair, near Tralee, on Saturday, a mob attacked the police and endeavoured to rescue a prisoner, and were only deterred from continuing their violence by the preparations of the police to fire upon them.

Four persons were arrested in county Leitrim on Friday, under the Coercion Act.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. D. Murray, Bart. ; Sir A. B. Clarke, C.B. ; Maj. J. Pyne, Ben. Ret. ; Rev. J. Richards, Chaplain, Ben. Ret. ; Dr. A. W. Falconer ; the Hon. and Rev. E. H. Grimston ; the Hon. and Rev. W. Howard ; Archdeacon R. H. Hone ; Archdeacon Palmer, of Toronto ; the Hon. Miss Louisa Buller ; the Hon. Catharine Leicester Warren.

The French troops in Tunis have advanced from Biserta towards Mater, and the General in command has called upon the inhabitants of the district to offer no resistance, which, acting on the advice of an English resident, endorsed by the approval of the Bey, they have agreed to do. The Bey, however, has again protested to the French Consul-General against this further invasion of his territory. The Porte has communicated with the European Powers on the subject of Tunis, but on Saturday the French Ambassador at Constantinople handed a note to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the despatch by the Porte of any armed force to Tunis would be regarded as a *casus belli*.

The French operations in Tunis have again been the subject of discussion in the Italian Chamber, and the Government have stated that, although they have no reason to doubt the assurances of the French Government that no permanent occupation is contemplated, the national interests would be adequately cared for.

It is announced that an Imperial ukase will be shortly issued in Russia completing the enfranchisement of the serfs by relieving those who have not been able to pay the land charges and reducing the future State payments. The measure is attributed to the influence of Count Loris Melikoff.

An Imperial manifesto was issued on Wednesday in which the Emperor Alexander III. declares his intention to maintain the autocratic power entrusted to him. The official entry of the Princess Stephanie of Belgium into Vienna was made on Monday, and was the occasion of a great popular demonstration. On Tuesday her marriage with the Crown Prince Rudolph was solemnized with great ceremony and subsequent public rejoicings.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has issued a proclamation declaring his dissatisfaction with the Administration, and ordering a new National Assembly to be elected, adding that if the interests of the country are not adequately considered by the next Administration he should resign his position as head of the State.

The Boers in the Transvaal are reported to maintain a hostile attitude towards the British settlers, and the natives persist in their threats to attack the Boers when the British troops have left the country. The sittings of the Transvaal Commission have begun at Newcastle, but it has been determined that the representatives of the press shall not be admitted to the deliberations.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T Roberts, B C S.
Mr F Wyer, B C S.
Mr S F Cox, B U C S.
Mr P V Luke, B U C S.
Mr M J Monckton, B U C S.
Mr W T Piercy, B U C S.
Mr A J M Reade, B U C S.
Mr S F Cox, B U C S.
Col W Playfair, B S C.
Lieut-Col S E Becher, B Inf.
Major H J Barnett, B S C.
Major H V Hunt, B S C.
Major A B Douglas, B S C.
Capt T F Stillwell, B S C.
Capt C S Beauchamp, R Eng
Lieut M K Martin, B S C.
Surg-Major A Cameron, B.
Cond J Enright, B.
Cond J G Cutler, B.
Sub-Cond W Cottrell, B.
Mr H J Ross, M C S.
Mr H W Bliss, M C S.
Mr John Kelsall, M C S.
Col J W Rideout, M S C.
Col C W Childers, R Art.
Lieut-Col T Lowndes, M S C.
Lieut-Col F H Tyrrell, M Inf.
Major P Montgomerie, R Eng.
Major H M Vibart, R Eng.
Major W P O Boulderson, M S C.
Lieut J S G Manera, M S C.
Surg-Major C R G Parker, M.
Surg H R Ogilvie, M.
Mr J S Maidment, Bo U C S.
Mr N B Beyts, Bo U C S.
Lieut-Col G S Mignon, Bo S C.
Lieut-Col G C Grant, Bo S C.
Lieut J W Gordon, Bo S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A C Tupp, B C S, 3 mo.
Mr J W Quinton, B C S, 3 mo.
Mr J Furnivall, B U C S, 4 mo.
Mr F A Newman, B U C S, 4 mo.
Major G Edmunds, B Unattached 6 mo.
Capt J C Ross, R B Eng, 3 mo.
Surg-Major R T Lyons, M D, B, 6 mo.
Mr T B Kirkham, Bo U C S. 6 mo.
Capt H C Hogg, Bo S C. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F M Barwick, B U C S.
Mr G W Cline, B U C S.
Mr J Monteath, Bo C S.

CASUALTIES.

Major J Pyne, Bengal Retired, May 4.
Rev J Richards, chaplain, Bengal Retired, May 5.

THE MONUMENT TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THE following is a full report of the proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament on Monday (May 9) in reference to the monument to the late Earl of Beaconsfield :—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville.—I rise to move the address of which I have given notice. It requires no long argument to recommend it to your lordships, and for this and for other reasons I will confine my observations within narrow limits. This is not the time and I am not the person to give a biographical sketch of one so well known as Lord Beaconsfield ; still less is it for me to analyze his policy and his political actions. Approval from me of these would give a stamp of insincerity to my remarks, which would be displeasing to your lordships and discreditable to myself. (Hear, hear.) My lords, our long experience of constitutional practice has convinced nearly all Englishmen that party government is necessary for the good working of representative institutions, and that party organisation can alone constitute strong and efficient Governments in such circumstances. But, owing to the same experience, together with other favouring circumstances, there is no country where the relations of political opponents are more free from personal bitterness (hear, hear), none where the readiness is greater at the proper moment to drop party feelings and exclusively to consider that which is for the national dignity. I believe it is for the dignity of the nation that from time to time, and on exceptional occasions, Parliament should recognize the public services of statesmen, not as a proof of universal approval of the particular policy which they may have pursued, for that would be impossible, but as an acknowledgment of unusual abilities devoted in eminent positions to the service of the State. (Cheers). That Lord Beaconsfield has played his part in English history, that he had rare and splendid gifts and great force of character, that his labours in serving the Crown and the Parliament were long and continuous, no one can deny. I doubt whether to many public men can the quality of genius be more fitly attributed. It was by his strong individuality, unaided by adventitious circumstances, that he owned his great personal success. Assisted by those social circumstances which Mr. Disraeli was without, I came into the House of Commons at an early age, and six months before he took his seat in that assembly. I thus heard him make that speech famous for its failure, a speech which I am convinced, if it had been made when he was better known to the House of Commons, would have been received with cheers and sympathy, instead of derisive laughter, but which, owing to the prejudices of his audience, he was obliged to close with a sentence, which, like a somewhat similar ejaculation of Mr. Sheridan, showed the unconquerable confidence which strong men have in their own power. A few weeks ago Lord Beaconsfield made his last argumentative speech in this House. At 10 o'clock on the second evening of the Afghan debate Lord Beaconsfield sent me word that he must speak at once. I sent back a strong remonstrance. Two noble lords who formerly held office, and a third with remarkable power of speaking, wished to take part in the debate. Lord Beaconsfield, however, persisted, and in following him I complained to your lordships of what he had done. I thought at the time I was justified in that complaint, but it is with regret that I have since learnt that just before my remonstrance Lord Beaconsfield had swallowed one drug and inhaled another in quantities nicely calculated to free him from his suffering during the time required for his speech. These are incidents, one at the beginning of his Parliamentary career, one 44 years later, at the end of it, which show the power of will and the contempt for obstacles which were his strong characteristics. A slight circumstance connected with this House always appeared to me indicative of his patience and self-control. Almost any man coming into this assembly as Prime Minister, and with a great oratorical reputation, would have been impatient for an opportunity of display. Your lordships will remember how silent and reticent he was at first, until an unfounded accusation gave him an opportunity of making a speech, which at once established the hold on this House which he had so long maintained in another place. Some men exercise influence over others by possessing in a stronger degree the qualities and the defects of those whom they influence. Others produce the same effect from exactly contrary causes. It is probable that Lord Beaconsfield, with few prejudices of his own, and more or less tolerant of those of others, belonged to the latter class. I never knew a greater master, in writing, in speaking, and in conversation, of censure and of eulogy. His habit of sparkling literary composition, his facility in dealing with epigram, metaphor, antithesis, and even alliteration, gave him a singular power of coining and applying phrases which at once laid hold of the popular mind, and attached praise or blame to actions of the contending parties in the State. Lord Beaconsfield had certainly the power of appealing in his policy, in his character, and in his career to the imagination of his countrymen and of foreigners, a power which was not extinguished even by death. With certain exceptions, Lord Beaconsfield was very tolerant to political adversaries, and showed great appreciation of their merits. No happier compliments were paid to Lord Palmerston and to Lord Russell than by Mr. Disraeli, and I have heard Mr. Cobden's dearest friend quote as the most touching speech he ever heard the tribute paid by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons to the memory of his great and victorious free trade opponent. I have been treated with uniform fairness and courtesy by successive leaders of the Conservative party in this House, but by none more so than by Lord Beaconsfield during the time which I have had the honour to sit opposite him in this House, as I had previously been upon some important questions of foreign policy. The noble duke on Thursday spoke, with the authority of an intimate friend, of Lord Beaconsfield's good nature in private life. I have no doubt of the truth of it, though combined with singular powers of destructiveness when he chose to exercise them. I remember being told by one, to whom the devotion of Lord Beaconsfield was one of the main characteristics of his life, that not only was he good-natured himself, but that he was especially sensitive to good-nature from others. There is one reason, my lords, why this House should pay respect to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, which is not altogether of a disinterested character. It has been said of the British aristocracy, sometimes as a matter of praise, sometimes of blame, that they are proud, wealthy, and powerful. There is an element, however, of a democratic character mixed with this aristocratic constitution of the House of Lords, which has certainly added to its wealth and strength, possibly to its pride. It is the unexclusiveness which is peculiar to the institution. Of the smoothness with which the portals of this assembly roll back before distinguished men, without reference to caste or to blood, of the welcome which is given to such, of the distinguished place which is assigned to them in our ranks, I know no brighter or more brilliant example that than of Lord Beaconsfield. (Loud cheers.) His lordship concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will give directions that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., with an inscription expressive of the high sense entertained by the House of his rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State ; and assuring Her Majesty that this House will concur in giving effect to Her Majesty's most gracious Message."

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was loudly cheered, said :—My Lords, the noble earl in the graceful language with which he has moved the erection of this last and melancholy tribute to a political opponent justly said, not only that contested questions were in no degree affected by the action that he or your lordships might take, or by the language that he used, but also that not many words were needed to commend this motion to the acceptance of Parliament. My lords, in this case not many words are needed, because one of the most striking phenomena attending on Lord Beaconsfield's brilliant and remarkable career has been the deep interest with which through his illness and after his death his fate was followed not only by his own friends and adherents, but by men of every class and degree in this country, and by distinguished men of great influence in other countries also. (Cheers.) Whatever else may be said of the deceased statesman, this at least can never be gainsaid—his memory will ever be associated with many a controverted issue ; but the historian must always add that when the fierce struggle was over and the great career was closed there was no doubt what the verdict was of his countrymen upon the service that he had done. (Cheers.) This unanimity of opinion with respect to one whose measures were necessarily much contested will suggest various explanations, that his friends and colleagues should mourn his loss and regard his memory is only too natural. I have not the same title to speak that many of those beside me have, because my close political connection with him was comparatively recent, but it lasted through anxious and difficult times, when the charater of men is plainly seen by those who work with them (cheers) ; and upon me, as I believe upon all others who have worked with him, his patience, his gentleness, his unswering and unselfish loyalty to his colleagues and his fellow labourers have made an impression which will never leave me as long as life endures. (Cheers.) But these feelings could only affect the limited circle of his immediate adherents. The impression made on the vast mass of his countrymen must be sought elsewhere. To some extent, to a great extent, no doubt, it is due to the peculiar character of his genius—to its varied nature, to the wonderful combination of the qualities he possessed and which resided in the same brain. To some extent it is also due to the circumstances to which the noble earl has gracefully and eloquently alluded—the social difficulties of his early life and the steadfast perseverance by which they were overcome. (Cheers.) These facts were impressed on his counrymen, who love to see exemplified that open career to all persons, whatever their difficulties may be, which is one of the characteristics of their institutions of which they are most proud. (Cheers.) They saw in Lord Beaconsfield, too, that whatever difficulties may attend the beginning of a man's fame, whatever he may have to struggle against, if his genius and perseverance be equal to the occasion he must succeed. (Cheers.) But there was another cause. Lord Beaconsfield's leading principles with respect to the greatness of his country, more and more as life went on, made an impression on our country. Zeal for the greatness of England was the passion of his life. (Cheers.) Opinions might differ and did differ deeply as to the measures and steps by which expression was given to that dominant feeling ; but more and more as his life went on and drew near to its close, as the heat and turmoil of controversy were left behind, as the gratification of every possible ambition negatived the suggestion of any inferior motive, and brought out into greater prominence the sacredness and strength of this one intense feeling, the people of this country recognized the force with which this desire dominated his actions and drew towards him the affection and reverence of those who did not depend upon and had no connexion with the policy he pursued. (Cheers.) This was his great title to their attachment—that above all things he wished to see England united, powerful, and great. (Cheers.) The questions of interior policy which divided classes he had to consider them—he had to form his judgment upon them and take his course accordingly ; but it seems to me he treated them always as of secondary interest, compared with this one great question—how the country to which he belonged might be made united and strong. (Cheers.) The feeling which he showed was repaid to him abundantly ; and it is because this conviction spread itself to all classes, both among those who were his friends and those who were his opponents, that this vote which has been moved by the noble earl, and which I have risen to second is no expression of any party or sectional feeling or upon any controverted question, but is the homage and recognition by an united people of the splendid genius which was devoted to their services. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Malmesbury.—My lords, it would be a great sacrifice to my own feelings if I were not on this occasion to say a few words upon the great talent and public career of Lord Beaconsfield, upon the virtues of his private life, and the remarkable, laudable line he always followed with his friends and with his foes. My excuse, my lords, for speaking of him is the intimate acquaintance I had with him. I knew Lord Beaconsfield at an earlier period than my noble friend—before he had been a Minister. I was a member of the first Cabinet in which he sat. I was with him in four Cabinets afterwards. I was in the last Cabinet as in the first. After observing his manner and character so long and so intimately, I must say I have not known a more complete character as far as regarded the good-nature, amiability, and sincere friendship which he always displayed. Those who saw him only in this House, his features generally unmoved, might fancy such was not the nature of the man, but I never knew a man who felt disappointment more or enjoyed triumph less ; his effort was to master and to suppress personal feeling. He had every domestic virtue. He was blest with a most amiable and devoted wife, to whom he was equally devoted. He often told me of her great devotion and her efforts to encourage him in the midst of disappointment. I remember when he was deprived of her assistance how deeply he felt her loss. He said to me, with tears in his eyes, "I hope some of my friends will take notice of me now. I feel as if I had now no home. When I tell my coachman to drive home I feel it is a mockery." Lady Beaconsfield was equally devoted to him. I recollect a remarkable story which illustrates this devotion ; it is one which your lordships have, perhaps, heard, but he told it to me himself. One day when Lord Beaconsfield was driving to the House of Commons, having a very important speech to make, the servant in closing the carriage-door shut it on Lady Beaconsfield's finger. She had the courage not to cry out or to move until he was out of sight, lest it might disturb him and interfere with the speech he had to make. A very short time before his death I was witness of a characteristic incident. I was walking with him, when we met an old friend who had been long in public life but had retired and was still looking very well and youthful. Lord Beaconsfield said to him "How is it you maintain your youthful appearance and your health in the way you do?" Our friend answered, "By enjoying all the repose I can." I could not attempt to give your lordships an idea of the tone in which Lord Beaconsfield exclaimed, "Repose! good Heavens! repose!" But I think the intonation with which he spoke gave one the conviction that he had an invincible power of working for the service of his country. It was with great satisfaction that I heard the motion made by my noble friend. My noble friend behind me has said most truly that one of the most powerful passions of Lord Beaconsfield's breast was the desire to maintain the power and the honour of England, and therefore it is our duty, and a most melancholy duty it is, to raise a monument to this great Englishman. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Gladstone rose and said :—Considering the notice that appears in conjunction with my own upon the paper, I should, perhaps, be too sanguine were I to express a hope that this motion might receive the unanimous assent of the Committee. But while I do not venture to press that hope I do entertain the very earnest hope—I would even say I offer the most earnest entreaty—that it may not be made a subject of lengthened or contentious debate. (Hear, hear.) I say that, Sir, in the position of one especially bound to consider what is for the dignity of the House, but I say it also in the character of an old and keen opponent of Lord Beaconsfield, and nothing would be so painful to me, except, indeed, the rejection of the motion, which I think impossible, as that its grace should be entirely marred by its being made the subject of angry disputation. (Hear, hear.) It has not been unnatural that on a subject of this kind, exciting so much and such continued public interest, criticism should have been busy. But, with regard to that criticism, both with respect to what has been done and with respect to what has not been done, I will simply say that my object has been the fulfilment of my duty, and that the fulfilment of my duty has appeared to me to lie in a careful consideration of the rules and precedents applicable to the case. I think that those precedents ought to be liberally interpreted ; but for my own part, in all these monumental and complimentary matters I have a great jealousy of additions. There is a temptation, under the influence of feeling, to make such additions, and every addition made on a particular occasion becomes an embarrassment on the next occasion. I will simply say, not that I have interpreted precedent aright—I do not assume that—but I have endeavoured strictly and carefully to make it my ground. Every one will feel that this is not the occasion to attempt an historical portraiture of Lord Beaconsfield. Neither is it the occasion to attempt, especially from this side of the House—but from no side of the House, I will venture to say, is it the occasion to attempt a political eulogy of Lord Beaconsfield. It would be mistaking the purposes for which we are met to-day. I will go a little further and say that the position of the House is in some respects and in part peculiar. I don't know that it has ever happened that a Parliament in sharp antagonism to the policy of a particular Minister has been called upon to accept a proposal of this kind with respect to the Minister whose policy it opposed. At the same time, though there is no case exactly analogous to this, there are cases which make a material approximation to it. When Lord John Russell proposed, in 1850, in a speech of great taste, a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, he very naturally looked back, not merely to the crisis of the anti-corn law movement which had brought them together, but to the long struggles of 30 years ago, and Lord John Russell said, in very becoming language, "I will not enter into any measures with which his name is associated," and again, "This is not the time to consider particular opinions or particular measures." But he also quoted an earlier case, in which it happened that Colonel Barré proposed a public monument to Lord Chatham, to whom he had been not very long before in the sharpest opposition. So that although the features of this case are marked features, yet we are not without guidance from the proceedings of those who have gone before us. This I will venture to say, that it is a case with regard to which we, who may be said to form the majority in this House, ought to be on our guard against giving way to our own narrower political sympathies. (Cheers.) It would be better that propositions of this kind should be altogether abandoned and forgotten than that they should degenerate into occasions for issuing the manifestoes of political alliances or of ordinary partisanship. (Cheers.) If I am asked why, endeavouring to look without fear or favour at this case upon its merits and upon nothing else, and desirous to speak the truth without constraint and without exaggeration, I venture to recommed this proposition to the House, and why I think that the same reasons which have led the House to give in the case of other Prime Ministers of this country a testimony such as I now invite to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield should actuate us now, I say that in my judgment we have to look to two questions, and to two questions only, and they are whether the tribute that it is proposed to pay is proposed to be paid to one who in the first place has sustained a great historic part and done great deeds written on the page of Parliamentary and national history, and, next, whether those deeds have been done with the full authority of the constituted organs of the nation and of the nation itself ; and I think that an impartial survey of what has happened will satisfy the House that upon neither of those points is there the smallest room for doubt. (Hear, hear.) It may seem to be a sharp mental transition for us to make when we pass from the balance of political opinion now prevailing in this House to the balance of opinion that existed here two or three or four years ago. But it is right, it is just, it is necessary that we should recollect that what was done by the late Parliament and what was done by the late Ministry, and above all by Lord Beaconsfield as the official head and as the guiding spirit of the late Ministry, was done under precisely the same constitutional title, and with exactly the same charter and authority as that under which we now claim to act. (Cheers.) I cast behind me for a moment the question what I approve and what I disapprove, what I rejoice in and what I regret. We are here to act on the part of the nation, and to maintain that description of action which is suitable to, and which is required by, the nation's continuous policy. The career of Lord Beaconsfield is in many respects the most remarkable in our Parliamentary history. For my own part, I know but one that can fairly be compared to it in regard to the emotional surprise—the emotion of wonder, which, when viewed as a whole, it is calculated to excite, and that is the career, the early career, of Mr. Pitt. Lord Beaconsfield's name is associated at least with one great constitutional change, in regard to which I think it will ever be admitted—at least, I never can scruple to admit it—that its arrival was accelerated by his personal act. I will not dwell upon that, but upon the close association of his name with the important change in the principle of the Parliamentary franchise. It is also associated with great European transactions, great European arrangements. I put myself in the position, not necessarily of a friend and admirer who looks with sympathy at the character of the action of Lord Beaconsfield, but in the position of one who looks at the magnitude of the part which he played on behalf of this country, and I say that one who was his political friend might fairly have said of him :—

> "Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
> "Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes."

My duty is to look at these things in the magnitude of their national and historical character, and it is when so looking at them that I have not a doubt that the man who for seven years sustained the office of Prime Minister, the man who for nearly 30 years led either in one House or in both a great party in this country, is a man for whom the House may well do what I now call upon it to do. I have said that, in my opinion, the magnitude of the part played by Lord Beaconsfield and the authority with which it was played are the only matters to which we ought to look ; and I press this point specially as one that many of us might perhaps forget—namely, that he acted with the same authority that we claim ourselves ; that the same Constitution, the same popular liberties, the same principle of reverence for authority, placed him in a position, first in this House and then in the House of Lords, to give effect to the policy that he believed to be for the good of his country. (Cheers.) This somewhat dry portion of my duty, which has led me to direct the attention of the House to these points, is now, I think, concluded, and, as I have said, I will not attempt anything like an historical retrospect. It would not be fair, and it would not be just, even if it were appropriate, that I, who have been separated from Lord Beconsfield by longer and larger differences than, perhaps, ever separated two persons, should endeavour to draw a picture which must be too faintly coloured if executed by my hand. But yet I will allow myself some satisfaction in dwelling upon topics that are both pleasant to myself and useful to us all. The deceased statesman had certain great qualities on which it would be idle for me to enlarge : his extraordinary intellectual powers, for instance, were as well known to others as to me. But other qualities there were in him, not merely intellectual or immediately connected with the conduct of affairs, but with regard to which I should wish, were I younger, to stamp the recollection of them on my mind for my own future guidance, and which I strongly recommend to those who are younger for notice and imitation. (Hear.) These characteristics were not only written in a marked manner on his career, but were possessed by him in a degree undoubtedly extraordinary. I speak, for example, of his strength of will, his long-sighted persistency of purpose, reaching from his first entrance on the avenue of life to its very close, his remarkable power of self-government, and last, not least, his great Parliamentary courage, which I, who have been associated in the course of my life with some scores of Ministers, have never seen surpassed. (Hear, hear.) There were other points in his character on which I cannot refrain from saying a word or two. I wish to express my admiration for those strong sympathies of race for the sake of which he was always ready to risk popularity and influence. (Hear, hear.) A like sentiment I feel towards the strength of his sympathies with that brotherhood to which he thought, and justly thought, himself entitled to belong—to brotherhood of men of letters. It is only within the last few days that I have read in a very interesting book the Autobiography of Thomas Cooper, how in the year 1844, when his influence with his party was not yet established, Mr. Cooper came to him in the character of a struggling literary man, who was also a Chartist, and the then Mr. Disraeli met him with the most active and cordial kindness—so ready was his sympathy for genius. There was also another feeling which may now be referred to without indelicacy. I mean his profound, devoted, tender, and grateful affection for his wife (hear, hear), which, if it deprived him of the honour of public obsequies—I know not whether it did so—has, nevertheless, left him a more permanent title as one who knew, amid the calls and temptations of political life, what was due to the sanctity and strength of the domestic affections, and made him in that respect an example to the country. (Cheers.) In expressing a hope that this debate may not be unduly lengthened, I wish that my contribution to it may be confined within the limits of necessity, and I have now set before the House all that it is necessary, perhaps all that it is warrantable, for me to say ; but there is one slighter matter to which I wish to have the satisfaction of referring. There is much misapprehension abroad as to the personal sentiments between public men who are divided in policy. Their words may necessarily from time to time be sharp ; their judgments may necessarily be severe, but the general idea of persons less informed than those within the Parliamentary circle is that they are actuated by sentiments of intense antipathy or hatred for one another. I wish to take this occasion, if with the permission of the House I may for a moment degenerate into egotism, of recording my firm conviction that in all the judgments ever delivered by Lord Beaconsfield upon myself he never was actuated by sentiments of personal antipathy. (Cheers.) It is a pleasure to me to make that acknowledgment. The feeling on my part is not a new one, but the acknowledgment of it could hardly have been made with propriety on an earlier occasion, and hon. members must excuse me for having thus obtruded it upon them. (Hear, hear.) I have now called attention to the fact that that to which we have to look is the greatness of the man himself, and of the transactions with which he was associated, and the full, undisputed, constitutional authority that he possessed to sanction his policy. Those are the essential considerations that ought to guide us, and I feel convinced that, unless it is my grievous fault, I have said enough to show that the Committee will do well and wisely to accept, and to accept in a kindly spirit (cheers), the motion I have the honour to submit for a public monument to Lord Beaconsfield. (Cheers.) The Right hon. gentleman then moved :—

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will give directions that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the late Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield, with an inscription expressive of the high sense entertained by the House of his rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State; and to assure Her Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same."

Sir S. Northcote.—Before we come to a vote on the proposal that has been made to the House I wish to say only a few words; and they shall be only a few words, so that they may not in any way derogate from the tone that has been given to the discussion by the speech that we have just heard. If I could imagine for a moment that this motion would not receive the ready—I hope I may say the unanimous—acceptance of the Committee, and that it would not be met in a spirit and manner satisfactory to those who long to see this mark of honour paid to one whom they loved, I should at least feel that a monument higher and better than any that can be carved out of stone or marble has been already erected to Lord Beaconsfield in the speech of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister. (Cheers.) It has been nobly expressed and conceived, and I venture to say that in this tribute to the memory of an established political opponent by one who was for many years engaged in the contest we have a record that is honourable not only to the orator and to Lord Beaconsfield, but also to the British House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) My right hon. friend has struck the true key-note of our political life. Speaking as one who has had the great pleasure of political intimacy with our distinguished friend, and who has also been admitted to his confidence in quiet moments, I can entirely confirm the statement of the Prime Minister that in all those contests, ready as he always was to enter into the battle, and sharp as sometimes his words were, there was nothing in his spirit unworthy of a generous antagonist. (Hear, hear.) No personal feeling, I believe, was ever allowed by him to warp his sentiments of admiration for his chief political rival. (Hear, hear.) I feel that this is not a moment at which I could properly address the Committee, as I should wish to do. This is not a moment for the indulgence of private feelings. We have, indeed, been connected together on occasions of contest and of public debate, but yet there is so much beside that and behind that to those who were intimate with Lord Beaconsfield that it would be painful to ourselves to attempt to parade the feelings that exist among us. There was much in his sympathy and his readiness at all times to give advice, to enter into every difficulty, however trifling it might seem, to encourage where encouragement was needed, and to utter words of warning when he thought them necessary that greatly endeared him to us. It would be still less appropriate, indeed, it would be an outrage, were I at such a moment to attempt to draw anything like a political character of Lord Beaconsfield which should be in the nature of a political eulogium. I distinguish such occasions as the present, characteristic as they are of the British House of Commons and of the British nation, from those eulogiums which are sometimes passed in foreign countries at the funerals of men who have borne a distinguished part in party warfare, when the opportunity is seized for glorifying political differences and political parties. We have nothing of the sort here. We are here engaged for a moment, pausing in the midst of our political strife, in placing a wreath on the bier of a champion who has fallen among us, and whom all on both sides are prepared to honour. (Cheers.) If there were anything in this proposal that seemed to pledge the country or the House to any approval of any particular policy of Lord Beaconsfield I can quite understand that there would be difficulties raised in many quarters to paying a tribute which might be misunderstood. That, however, is not the case. We are now doing honour to a man whose rare gifts we all admire, and which have been acknowledged by all who have had any opportunity of witnessing their display. We are doing honour to a man who never quailed before danger, who never allowed himself to be disheartened by defeat or discouraged by difficulty, but who always kept a high standard before him—whether it approved itself to all men or not I will not say—and who never under any difficulties or under any circumstances lost sight of or shrank rom the standard he so displayed. He was one who, when he came to the post of dignity, to which he had so fairly fought his way over the greatest obstacles and under the greatest discouragements, commanded the respect not only of the people of his own country, but the respect of those among whom he took his place as the representative of Great Britain in the affairs of foreign countries. (Hear, hear.) Sir, we have been reminded that the public honours which it was desired should be done to him at his funeral were exchanged for a funeral of a more private character, in accordance not only with his written instructions, but with the whole spirit of his life. He was one who, among all things, rejoiced in that retirement of which he was allowed to enjoy so small a portion, and his heart was in the home and the sepulchre in which his body is now placed. But we know that although his funeral was private, and there was nothing in the nature of an invitation to the nation to attend it, yet all England was there, and that the hearts of the people, whatever may be their ranks or distinctions, were turned to Hughenden on that day. I venture to say that whether or not a monument is erected to him, either in this or any other place of public notoriety, the name and fame of him whom we have lost is secure in the memories of Englishmen and will never perish. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere, who rose amid cheers from below the gangway and loud cries of "Agreed," said the Prime Minister in bringing forward this motion had sought to elicit the opinions of the members of that house. Acting as the leader of the House, and as the chief adviser of her Majesty, the right hon. gentleman had submitted this resolution, and at the same time had stated the reasons and arguments in its favour with his usual ability. The right hon. gentleman had recognized with regret the fact that the resolution would not meet with general concurrence on that side of the House. He could fully understand that feeling of regret, because unless a resolution of this kind met with what might be fairly called general concurrence on both sides of the House, perhaps it would be better that it should not be put. But the right hon. gentleman was not only the leader of that House, he was the successor of the late Lord Beaconsfield in the high position which he held. He was also for a long time the noble earl's political antagonist. Whatever the right hon. gentleman might think of the policy of his predecessor, it was not surprising that on such an occasion as this he should allow generosity to outweigh all other considerations. Nor did he think that any of those who were opposed to the resolution would think of complaining that the right hon. gentleman had brought it forward. It was true that certain organs of the Press which habitually misrepresented the opinions of the Prime Minister complained that he had not done enough on the present occasion. On the other hand, there were many in that part of the House who considered that the right hon. gentleman had done too much. This showed how difficult it was in a question like this to satisfy all. No one would demur for a moment to the terms which the right hon. gentleman had used in speaking of his predecessor, and still less to the words of affectionate memory in which the right hon. gentleman opposite had alluded to one with whom he had so long been in personal and political alliance. They would all be ready to aid in perpetuating the memory of a statesman so distinguished as the late Lord Beaconsfield if they could do so with a conscientious regard to their own duties. (A laugh.) They admired the perseverance and energy which enabled Lord Beaconsfield to attain to the highest position in the State. They admired his tact and his urbanity as the leader of a great party; and they fully understood and even shared in the regret which must be felt by his friends at the loss of one so distinguished. The Prime Minister had expressed a hope that this occasion would not be converted into one of political hostility. He hoped the same. He could assure hon. gentlemen opposite that he should be sorry to use one word which might offend the feelings of any one in the House. But when they were asked to vote a national memorial to the late Earl of Beaconsfield they were obliged to pause and not to allow themselves to be carried away by impulsive sentiments, and to consider whether the monument was merited not only by the personal qualities of the man, but by the qualities of the Minister. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister had called their attention to precedents. He was much surprised to hear the right hon. gentleman say he had acted according to precedent in bringing forward this motion, for he himself had been unable to find any precedents at all analogous to the course they were asked to take that day. During the last 25 years there had been a vast number of Prime Ministers. Of these only five had received this sort of recognition from the country. The first was the Earl of Chatham, and the monument was specifically stated to be erected on account of great and signal services. The words inscribed on the memorial in Westminster Abbey were :—"During his administration Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to a height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age." Every one who was in the House at that time must have agreed that the Earl of Chatham had performed great and signal services. It was in consequence of this that the vote was unanimously agreed to by the House. The next Prime Minister to whom the honour was granted was Mr. Pitt. The proposal was strenuously opposed by Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham, statesmen who were not wanting in feelings of generosity to a political opponent. They said that Mr. Pitt's policy had not been successful, and held that success was an essential element for every national reward. On that occasion Mr. Fox declared that he could not from a sense of public duty be a party to the conferring of public honours upon a man who was the soul—certainly the chief supporter—of a system which he had always been taught to consider a bad one. The next Minister was Mr. Perceval; but the circumstances of his death were so peculiar, that he did not think it necessary to allude further to him. Then came Sir Robert Peel, whose case the Prime Minister specially selected as a precedent for the motion. Well, Sir Robert Peel had been the leader of a great and important party, but his financial views were not identical with those of many of his followers. When, therefore, a motion like the present was proposed, those who had been his followers were naturally ready to vote for him, while those who had been opposed to him on his general policy were still prepared to acknowledge that in proposing the abolition of the corn laws he had done the country immense service. His monument recorded merely the date of his birth and his death, stating nothing which could be a subject of controversy. The next statesman was Palmerston, who also had been Prime Minister. Shortly before his death a general election took place, at which the country entirely concurred in his policy; and considering that circumstance, and considering also that he had a majority in the House, it was not surprising that the House should have concurred in the erection of a memorial to him. There had been many Prime Ministers to whom such honours had not been paid. He would only mention three—Mr. Canning, Lord Derby, and Earl Russell. Mr. Canning had a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, but it was not a public one; it was raised by the pious and respectful subscriptions of his friends and adherents. (Hear, hear.) Lord Derby, the chief of the very party now sitting on the Opposition benches, received on his death no national honours. Earl Russell, it was true, had a monument within those walls, but that, like Canning's, was subscribed for by his friends. There was, he believed, no precedent for a public memorial being voted to one who had filled the office of Prime Minister, unless there was in the House either a majority of his supporters or a majority of those who considered that he had performed great and signal public service. Now in the case of Lord Beaconsfield, it was by no means conceded that he had performed great and signal public service. What were the grounds on which the motion was based? That he had "laboured devotedly in Parliament and the great offices of the State." Surely that fact was not sufficient to warrant the erection to him of a public monument. (Hear, hear.) That he possessed "rare and splendid gifts" no one would deny, but such gifts were in themselves a danger to the State when their possessor did not use them, in the opinion of a majority of his countrymen, wisely. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary to inquire not only how those gifts had been employed, but what had resulted from their employment. The Minister could not be dissociated from his policy and with all respect to hon. gentlemen opposite, whose feelings he certainly did not wish to hurt—he did not consider that the country had reason to be grateful for anything that Lord Beaconsfied did. The monument they were asked to raise was a political one, and it was as a politician, not merely as an amiable man of genius, that Lord Beconsfield's claims to it had to be judged. The deceased Minister's policy was a bold and clear policy, and he could well understand two different estimates being formed of it. The verdict of the great and ultimate tribunal of posterity upon it had yet to be formed, but the existing tribunal to which they could appeal—namely, public opinion—had emphatically condemned it. During Lord Beaconsfield's tenure of office, he and others protested against his policy, not merely on the ground that it was unwise and impolitic, but on the ground that it was politically dishonest. Without carrying political hostility beyond the grave, it was surely not unreasonable of Liberals to maintain the same opinions to-day as they did yesterday. Were they now to express their approval of a policy which at the general election they denounced, they would, in his opinion, be stultifying themselves. (Hear, hear.) They would be laying themselves open to the charge that they had indulged at the general election in rhetorical exaggeration for the purpose of misleading public opinion. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House whether that was not a perfectly honest political doctrine. He did not deny Lord Beaconsfield's claims to a voluntary monument, and he acquitted hon. gentlemen opposite, of course, of being influenced in the matter by considerations of money. The question was whether the policy of Lord Beaconsfield should obtain, now that he was dead, that recognition which the country denied to it while he was alive. If, at the general election, he had been returned with a triumphant majority, nothing would have been more reasonable than the present proposal; but the reverse being the case, it was impossible for those who had opposed his policy to concur unanimously in a national apotheosis of it. He had put a notice on the paper to the effect that it was his intention to move the previous question, but as that would not, he believed, be quite in accordance with the forms of the House, he should substitute for it a motion which was tantamount to it, and that was that the Chairman leave the chair. The division on that motion would, he thought, show that the proposal made by the Prime Minister had not the general assent of the House, and that being so, he would, after what had fallen from the right hon. baronet the member for North Devonshire, submit to hon. gentlemen opposite that they would do well to go into the lobby in support of his motion. (A laugh.) At any rate, he hoped that hon. members would do so who sat upon the Liberal benches and who had over and over again protested against the policy of Lord Beaconsfield both in that House and in the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the Chairman leave the chair.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Caine.

Mr. A. O'Connor thought that it was a thousand pities that the question had ever been brought before the House. He, for one, could not understand in what capacity the Prime Minister asked the House to commemorate the services of Lord Beaconsfield. It could scarcely be in his capacity as a politician or a literary man. After the death of another Prime Minister Lord Beaconsfield had stooped to plagiarism in the eulogium which he pronounced upon him, having previously said of him that he had failed as a Prime Minister because he did not understand England. For his own part, he knew of nothing which Lord Beaconsfield had done to justify such a motion as the present. There was in his policy towards Ireland, at all events, nothing which should make Irishmen anxious to raise a monument to his memory, for his whole life had been in antagonism to the interests of their country. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "Divide, divide.") His will showed that the foremost thought in his mind had always been the glorification of Benjamin Disraeli. (Oh, oh.) Entertaining those views, he should cordially support the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

The Committee divided, and the numbers were—

Ayes	54
Noes	380
Majority against the motion	—326

The announcement of the numbers was received with some cheering.

Sir A. Gordon explained that he had accidentally gone into the wrong lobby. Seeing the hon. member for Mid-Kent (Sir W. Hart-Dyke) standing at the door of one of the division lobbies he thought he was right in going into it. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

The Chairman said the explanation would be noted in the minutes.

On the main question being put,

Mr. Biggar asked the Prime Minister whether, after the expression of opinion of a considerable minority had been expressed in the division, he should go on with the motion.

Mr. Gladstone.—In the circumstances I have no hesitation in saying that I shall persevere with the proposal. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put and agreed to.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

◆

DECLARATION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

BOTH Houses re-assembled to-day, when M. Jules Ferry read, first in the Senate and next in the Chamber, the following declaration :—

"Since you separated the military operations which Parliament authorized us to undertake in Tunis have pursued their regular course. Constantly impeded by exceptional whether, they have been developed with order, method, and success. The ring is daily being narrowed round the lawless tribes, and the sanitary state of the army, which surpasses all hopes, testifies to the good working of all the services. Young troops, exposed for the first time to the rigours and difficulties of a fresh climate and of a region almost unknown and favourable to surprises, have on every occasion given proof of the most solid military qualities; and if the population to be reduced, faithful to traditional tactics, have not hitherto attempted any decisive action against them, if some make off and others submit, the credit must be attributed to the discipline and energy of the soldier as much as to the foresight of the commander. We know not what fresh ordeals are reserved to our troops. The difficult country in which they are engaged and the extraordinary persistency of bad weather have necessarily slackened the execution of the plan of campaign, though without modifying it; but it is now, whatever happens, allowable to hope for an early completion of the military operations. Another phase has just opened, that of negotiations. In entering Tunis we advanced, as we declared to Parliament, in pursuit of a two-fold object—to punish and reduce the lawless tribes, who for two years have been harassing our Algerian frontier with their raids, and to take guarantees for the future. The sacrifices imposed by France on herself at this moment for the security of her great African colony would not be adequately recompensed by an apparent or precarious submission, or promises speeedily forgotten. Our security demands durable pledges, and it is of the Bey of Tunis that we ask them. We have no designs against his territory or his throne. The French Republic, in commencing this expedition, solemnly repudiated all idea of annexation or conquest. It repeats the same declarations at this moment, when the settlement is near; but the Government of the Bey of Tunis is bound to let us take on his territory, for the safety of our possessions, and within the bounds of our interests, the measures of precaution which he is manifestly unable to insure by his own forces. Formal conventions must protect our legitimate influence in the Regency from hostile stratagems and adventures. We hope the Bey will himself acknowledge their necessity and benefit, and that we may thus put an end to a difference which only concerns France, affects only a French interest, and which France has a right to solve alone with the Bey in that spirit of justice, moderation, and scrupulous respect for European law which inspires the whole policy of the Government of the Republic."

The declaration was well received, the passages on the discipline and courage of the troops, on the disclaimer of annexation designs, and on the right to guarantees being especially applauded. In the Chamber M. Cuneo d'Ornano, a Bonapartist, proposed to raise an immediate discussion on the Tunis question, but M. Ferry said the Government hoped to be able to reply to him in a week hence, and the Chamber, to allow plenty of time for the winding up of the campaign, fixed the discussion for this day fortnight.

CIRCULAR BY M. ST. HILAIRE.

PARIS, May 11.

A YELLOW Book has been issued, embracing 233 despatches and other documents relative to Tunis. One hundred and fifty-three of these, extending from February, 1870, to the present time, are devoted to the state of the Algerian frontier, 62 to difficulties as to concessions or complaints affecting French residents in Tunis, and 18 military despatches as to the present expedition. I am able to forward you all the material passages of a circular sent by M. St. Hilaire along with the book to the French representatives in foreign countries. The circular commences thus :—

"I have the honour of forwarding you the collection of documents on Tunis, and I wish to sum up its general character by informing you of the causes of the present expedition and the results we expect from it. The Government of the Republic has already repeatedly made known its motives and intentions, and you will especially remember the declarations made from the National Tribune by the President of the Council. They cannot leave the slightest doubt owing to their clearness and frankness. Nevertheless, I desire to submit to you some considerations which will be of use to you in your relations with the Government to which you are accredited.

"The policy of France in the Tunis question has never been inspired but by one principle, and that principle, which suffices to explain our whole conduct towards Tunis for half a century, is our absolute obligation of insuring the security of our great Algerian colony. Since 1830 not one of the various successive Governments in France has neglected this essential charge, and it is a duty devolving on us with such irresistible evidence that nobody in Europe questions our right of taking all the measures we may deem necessary to safeguard our African possession against turbulent or hostile neighbours. Since the battle of Isly, in 1844, we have been quiet on the west and the Morocco side, where our frontier is protected by the desert. We have only had to repress some passing disorders. But on the east, on the Tunis side, disorder is permanent, and for ten years, despite all our efforts, it has persisted. It has even been yearly increasing since the revolt in 1871 of the Spukarrha Spahis, who, after massacring their officers under Kablouti's orders, sought refuge in Tunisian territory, up the pillage of the ship Auvergne, in 1878, and the recent raid of the Kroumirs and pillage of the ship Santoni, which has just occurred. We have exercised patience to a degree which has sometimes surprised the world. We do not regret it; but, after suffering so much damage and after so much forbearance, we have had to resolve on putting an end to it by durably pacifying our frontier, and so settling matters with the Bey of Tunis that the danger may not recommence in another shape. On going through the documents I communicate to you, one is surprised at the frequency of the misdeeds of which we have had to complain and at the irremediable powerlessness of the State on whose territory they pass and which is incapable of preventing them. On the borders of Tunis and Algeria there is quite a region of unsubdued and warlike tribes, who are perpetually at war and in raids against each other, and who keep up a focus of incursions, brigandages, and murders in these naturally very difficult countries. Tribes under our rule are generally the victims, because owing to the milder system with which we have benefited them, they have become by gradually civilizing themselves more sedentary and peaceable. The Tunisian tribes are more barbarous and warlike, among these being especially distinguished the Ouchtetas, Freichichs, and Kroumirs. How many combatants or, as people say, how many guns they number, is not precisely known, but the operations now requiring an army of 20,000 men sufficiently prove the forces of the enemy entrenched in an almost inaccessible country. There being no natural frontier between Tunis and Algeria, the boundary has remained unsettled, and has never been regularly drawn. It was attempted in 1842, and the survey, facilitated by the presence of our troops, lasted not less than three years. The map then drawn was even approved in 1847 by the Bey of Tunis. Ahmed, on his visit to France, but no official convention between the Regency and ourselves resulted from these preliminaries, and the frontier is still uncertain, as it was under the Beys of Constantine. This is a gap to be filled up as soon as we can. The Regency will find it advantageous as well as ourselves. Thus the first object of our expedition is the definitive pacification of our Eastern frontier, but it would be nothing to restore order and quiet there if the bordering State remained constantly hostile and threatening. We can have no fear of a serious attack from the Bey of Tunis as long as he is confined to his own forces; but the commonest prudence bids us watch over the influences which may surround him, and which, according to circumstances, would cause us very serious embarrassments in Algeria, the echo of which might even reach France. We must at all cost have in the Bey of Tunis an ally with whom we can loyally come to an understanding; we must have a neighbour reciprocating the sincere good-will we shall have for him, not yielding to foreign suggestions, seeking to injure us and to endanger our legitimate power. We have shown for more than 40 years that if we were forced for the security of Algerian France to claim a preponderant position in the Regency, we have scrupulously respected the interests of other nations, who may with perfect confidence live and develop themselves alongside of and protected by us. The Powers know quite well that our feelings towards them will not change. Till recently we had been on excellent terms with the Government of His Highness the Bey, and if at times our relations had been disturbed by the settlement of some indemnities due on account of injuries to our tribes, concord was speedily restored; it was even consolidated after these slight *laches*. But latterly, and for causes it would be too delicate to inquire into, the disposition of the Tunisian Government towards us totally changed. A war, covert at first, then more and more manifest and audacious, has been waged against all French enterprises in Tunis with a persistency of ill-will which has led to the present situation. The Yellow-book which you will receive with this letter will show you the divers phases of this obstinate resistance, sometimes merely cavilling and vexatious, more often unjust and injurious. You will see by authentic documents what sort of things have been the questions of the railway from Goletta to Tunis; of the sub-marine cable which it was desired to render independent of our telegraphic lines, in defiance of all our rights; of the Enfida domain, which it was sought to snatch by illegal means from an honest and laborious Marseilles company; of the Soussa Railway, the regular construction of which was capriciously impeded; and a number of other affairs, in which justice, together with a spirit of conciliation, nay, condescension, has never ceased to exist on our side. There was no help for it, and in view of so obstinate and unjustifiable a bias, we could not but see to our great regret that an understanding was no longer possible, and that to modify dispositions so far from equitable it would be necessary to have recourse to means otner than frank discussion and persuasion, which had become quite useless. This is the second motive of an expedition which we should have been glad to avoid, but into which we have been forced by proceedings which we have, perhaps, only stood too long. If we hold the Bey of Tunis responsible for claims so well founded, it is because we have always reguarded Tunis as an independent kingdom, notwithstanding some scarcely perceptible vestiges of an ancient vassalage, which almost nominal suzerains had for centuries neglected, which had only at rare intervals been manifested, and which in its intermittent existence had counted many years less of effective submission than of oblivion and perfect freedom."

The circular then reviews Tunisian history from 1534, laying stress on the 200 years' independence of the Husseinite dynasty, founded in 1705; on the simple religious tie—the recognition of the Caliph—connecting it with Turkey: on the Bey's conventions with foreign Powers, including those with France from 1742 to 1830; on Turkey's disclaimer during all last century of responsibility for the Barbary pirates, on the *ultimatum* addressed to Tunis by the Congress of 1819; on the war with Sardinia and Naples in 1833, on the Royal honours paid to the late Bey in France in 1847, on the present Bey's Constitution of 1859, in which the Sultan was not even named; and on the title of Kingdom and King inserted in all foreign treaties for three centuries—15 or 20 of these treaties being English, from 1862 to 1875, 30 being French, from 1604 to 1832, and one, namely, that of 1868, being Italian. Lord Aberdeen's protest against the French conquest of Algeria is also cited, as acknowledging that "the European States had long negotiated with the Barbary States as independent Powers." The circular proceeds to say:—

"In view of such numerous and decisive precedents, the Ottoman Porte cannot be surprised at France having refused to recognize its suzerainty whenever invoked, as it now again is. It costs us nothing to admit that the Porte has for half a century been constant in its claims. In 1835 it recovered the suzerainty of Tripoli, after having repressed terrible disorders there. The opportunity seemed favourable for extending its sovereignty to Tunis, but, confronting the energetic opposition of France, it renounced the scheme. Ten years later—viz., in 1845—one of the Sultan's Chamberlains having taken to Tunis a firman of investiture, the Bey refused to submit. Twenty years passed without a fresh attempt being risked, but towards the end of 1864 the old designs were resumed, and this time the Regency itself asked for the investiture. The step was at least strange on the part of a Prince who had hitherto seemed to cling to his independence, but potent counsels had terrified the Bey as to his situation towards the Porte, and General Khereddine had been sent to Constantinople to propose and obtain the firman. This time again France interposed her veto, and instead of a document emanating from the Sultan, the Bey and his advisers had to be content with a simple vizierial letter containing the same clauses. Advantage was taken of our disasters in 1871 to effect what had not been done either in Louis Philippe's reign, when the French fleet repeatedly forbade passage to the Turkish fleet steering for Tunis, or under the Empire, which had not been less resolute. The firman of the 25th of October, 1871, obtained in the shade of our misfortunes, had been proclaimed on the 18th of November at the Bardo by Khereddine in the name of the Sultan and accepted by the Bey, who had more or less spontaneously solicited it. However this may have been, France protested as before. She declared the firman null and void, and for ten years back she has always manifested her opposition whenever circumstances required it. It was doubtful whether the Porte itself, notwithstanding its success, was very sure of enforcing its right, and the firman of 1871, which destroyed the independence of the Tunisian kingdom, if it received any official publicity, was generally ignored except by some Powers directly interested. In the system of the firman of 1871, whatever may have been its origin, Tunis is placed partially under the supremacy of the Porte. The Bey's power is certainly still recognized as hereditary, as it has been for two centuries; but the Bey becomes a simple Vali—that is to say, Governor-General of the Vilayet of Tunis. By a necessary consequence of this profound modification the power is no longer really hereditary in the Hosseinite family, whatever the literal text of the firman may say. A Governor-General, a Vali, is revocable at the will of his suzerain, and it is very possible that the present Bey may soon learn to his cost, at the expense of his throne, or his freedom, perhaps of his life, what a tremendous mistake his ill-inspired advisers made him commit. Mohamed es Sadok has nothing to fear from France, who, in spite of serious grievances, bears no grudge either to his dynasty or his person or his State. With the Porte, on the contrary, he may fear everything, and his fate is left to the hazard of circumstances. In the present state of our relations with the Porte, relations of sincere friendship and sympathy, we should have been glad to have taken another view of the Tunisian question; but the truth is unanswerably on our side, after the precedents we have cited. We may even ask the Porte why, if the Bey is its Valy, it has not prevented him for the last two yerrs from conducting himself as he has done towards France, and why it has not sought to prevent the present crisis, which, for our part, we long tried to ward off. That crisis, of which we have circumscribed the effects as much as we could, must lead to a treaty guaranteeing us both from the incursions from which our frontiers are perpetually suffering and from the unfair dealings of which the Bardo has too often been the instrument and the centre. These are the aims of our expedition, and I do not hesitate to say we have the general approbation of Europe, wherever unfounded prejudices do not blind men's minds. Such is our attitude towards the Porte and towards Tunis. For both we are imbued with good intentions, and all that we ask of the Bey is not to be hostile towards us. If the Regency sees its own interests it may benefit by our alliance infinitely more than we shall profit by alliance with it. We can offer it all the benefits of the civilization we enjoy. Since 1847 we have established there a postal service; in 1859 and 1861 a telegraph service; in 1877 and 1878 a railway of 50 leagues, from the Algerian frontier to Tunis. We are at present constructing for it two new railways, one connecting Tunis with Biserta in the north, 20 leagues in length, the other connecting Tunis with Soussa in the south. We are shortly about to begin the more difficult work of a port at Tunis itself, which will enable ships to advance from the roads and Goletta to the capital. Of the Tunisian debt French bondholders, alongside English and Italian bondholders, hold more than three-fifths. The magnificent Adrian Aqueduct, which supplied Tunis with excellent water, has been restored by a French engineer. We are ready, as soon as good relations are resumed, to engage in a host of other not less beneficial enterprises—lighthouses on the coast, inland roads to connect many populous and prosperous towns with each other, vast irrigations in a country where there is no lack of rivers, but where they are not better turned to account than the forests; the working of abundant mines of every kind of metal; an improved cultivation of lands acquired by Europeans in the Regency, or even of the lands of the natives; the employment of the hot springs, which the Romans discovered and used. Tunis is, in general, very fertile, as the prodigious wealth of ancient Carthage sufficiently shows. Under the protection of France all the natural gifts of that country can be developed afresh with all the energy and intensity of modern methods and practices. We may add that if the Bey will trust us the internal administration may receive not less necessary and certain improvements. It would be an unquestionable service and relatively easy to introduce there, whether in the raising of taxes, the management of the revenue, or the keeping of the accounts, the regularity of our financial arrangements. It would be a service not less valuable also to improve the administration of justice according to the principles the Powers have adopted for judicial reform in Egypt. It is not France alone that would profit by all this progress, which the Regency may acquire if it wishes. All civilized nations would benefit by it, and there is nothing to prevent us fron doing for Tunis, without conquest or fighting, what we are doing in Algeria and what England is doing in India. It is a sacred duty which a superior civilization owes towards less advanced peoples. These are the considerations I recommend to your attention. They will enable you to enlighten those around you who are desirous of ascertaining impartially the designs of the French Republic in Tunis."

MANIFESTO OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

◆

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.

THIS morning the Emperor and Empress, the youthful Cesarewitch, and his younger brother, arrived from Gatchina, driving to the Anitchkoff Palace. The Emperor afterwards went in an open carriage, by Great Sadowa-street, to the Champ de Mars, where he held the usual spring review, comprising 44 battalions of infanty, 38 squadrons of cavalry, and 116 field-pieces. The Emperor and the Imperial circle, at the termination of the review, lunched with the Prince of Oldenburg. His Majesty then visited the Fortress Cathedral, and also the Votive Chapel on the Catherine Canal. Wherever the Emperor was expected to pass, crowds waited patiently and cordially welcomed his first visit to the capital after his departure for Gatchina nearly five weeks since. The public were not admitted on the review ground except to the raised platforms constructed for the occasion, every precaution being taken.

On the occasion of this visit he took the opportunity to issue a manifesto in which he refers to his filial grief, expresses his resolution to maintain his autocratic power, and invokes the people's aid in exterminating sedition and cultivating religion and morality in all the relations of life. These exhortations will meet with due response. The notable absence, however, of any reference to reforms, and especially to the measures known to be under discussion, cannot escape observation. This was reflected on 'Change, where the Oriental Loan was one half per cent. lower, and the Lottery Loans which yesterday were 227 and 221 to-day were 225 and 219 respectively. What the effect will be on the foreign exchanges can be better estimated there, where the recent rise was so marked. It will under present circumstances require a strong conviction to expect a homogeneous Ministry and the preliminary convocation of deputies. Nevertheless I am informed that these measures are still intended, and I have reason to believe that the first-named subject is being energetically prosecuted, and that the second is not lost sight of whatever the ultimate value of them may be. An explanation *quantum valeat* of the present step is that in the presence of two parties, one for reaction, and the other for reform, and measures in the latter direction having been decided on, the firm enunciation of autocratic rule will tend to propitiate the other party and will be claimed as the unique source of all the measures initiated. It is impossible for a Correspondent to reconcile conflicting tendencies. He can only faithfully record the actual facts and impressions of current events.—*Daily News.*

MR. CARLYLE'S PAPERS.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I have no wish to enter upon any controversy with Mr. Froude. It was due to the memory of my uncle that those who had read his private note-book should know what his wishes (as they are there expressed) were.

As to Mr. Froude's reference to hidden reasons and explanations, he has awakened curiosity which he can hardly now refuse to satisfy.

On one point in Mr. Froude's letter it is necessary to say something. He wrote to me on February 8, 1880, in reference to the letters of my uncle, as to which I had reminded him that they were to be returned to me when he had done with them,—

"I cannot read such a mass of letters and decide at a single glance what is necessary to the purpose and what is not . . . . I would sooner replace everything in your hands at once and let you do the editing yourself, as you easily could do, if I am not to be left to work at my leisure and am yet to bear the responsibility."

This is the only communication of the kind I had with Mr. Froude, and this referred to the whole collection of letters and papers sent to Mr. Froude, and not merely to those note-books, which, in fact, were not in my mind at the time. My reply to this was that I did not expect to have the letters returned to me until he had finished with them. Neither then nor afterwards had I any notion that Mr. Froude was going to publish the note-book called "Jane Welsh Carlyle." The other note-books I never read till I read them in print.

If Mr. Froude would but surrender the papers now, to be examined and decided upon by three friends of Mr. Carlyle, it would be in accordance with his obvious intention as he has expressed it in his will, and it would be joyfully accepted by every member of Mr. Carlyle's family.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MARY CARLYLE.

24, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, May.

II.

SIR,—I am reluctant to occupy your columns with further discussion about Mr. Carlyle's papers. If I ask space for a very few more words, it is that the public may be under no misapprehension as to my position with respect to them. The memoir of the late Mrs. Carlyle and the collection of her letters, made by Mr. Carlyle and partially prepared by him for publication, are my personal property, given to me to make such use of as might seem good to me. I am the sole judge what parts of them should or should not be printed, and neither Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, nor any one else has a right to call in question the discretion which Mr. Carlyle left with me alone. These papers, which are mine, I shall keep. The memoir is published. The letters will be published. I decline to allow any person or persons, whether friends of Mr. Carlyle or not, to be associated with me in the discharge of a trust which belongs exclusively to myself. The remaining papers, which I was directed to return to Mrs. Alexander Carlyle as soon as I had done with them, I will restore at once to any responsible person whom she will empower to receive them from me.

I have reason to complain of the position in which I have been placed with respect to these MSS. They were sent to me at intervals, without inventory or even numerical list. I was told that the more I burnt of them the better, and they were for several years in my possession before I was even aware that they were not my own. Happily, I had destroyed none of them, and Mrs. Alexander Carlyle can have them all when she pleases.

Apologizing for the trouble which I am giving you, and assuring you that this is the last notice which I shall take of anything which is said upon the subject,—I remain your obedient servant,

J. A. FROUDE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,058—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd June, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 330	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamer will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig..	2391	450	5th June 1881.

This voyage will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA will be DESPATCHED as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird..	3500	700	15th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox.	3500	700	23rd ,,
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3500	700	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin......	2272	486	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	ViaBrindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

SHIP CYPROMENE has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GLENDARUEL.—This ship has arrived. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, sign the General Average Bond, and pay the deposit at the office of the Agents.

OWEN & OKELL.

FREIGHT TO ODESSA AND TO CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue through BILLS of LADING for Cargo for above ports. Rates and any further particulars will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1881. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

NOTICE

TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of VESSELS in PORT are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West monsoon, and are directed from, and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the hawse clear, and the cables ready for veering. Cargo boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the day and night storm warning signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the Shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

		Rs.	
Californian Apples	Per tin Rs.	0	10
Californian Apricots	,,	1	4
Californian Grapes	,,	1	4
Californian Peaches	,,	1	4
Californian Pears	,,	1	4
Californian Plums	,,	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6	0
Do. Imperial Pints	,,	5	4
Do. Pts	,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT,

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap,

in boxes of 3 tablets;

CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,

in small bars.

Petroleum, Petroline, Coal-Tar, and Juniper Tar-Oil Soaps.

TREACHER'S

Prickly Heat Lotion,

Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OZO

Is a pleasant, bright, and sparkling Beverage, prepared with scrupulous regard to the requirements of caste, and may be partaken of by all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews alike. The effects of Ozo in renovating the system are wonderful, its use being of the utmost importance in preserving and renewing a healthy state of Body and Mind.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
BURLESQUE. BURLESQUE.
First time of the Racy Burlesque,
SELIM,
THE LITTLE PIRATE.

First time of the Laughable Sketch.
THE ELEPHANT BOLLIVAR.

NEW MUSICAL SPECIALTIES.
Particulars in Programme.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have now ready a fine series of 73 views and groups of Kandahar and its neighbourhood, size 12" by 10". Catalogue and Price List obtainable on application to

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
Talbot House, Simla.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SHAHZADA is hereby given that in consequence of their not having sent boats alongside within the prescribed time (to take delivery), all the cargo will be landed by steamer's Muccadum, and further, we do not hold ourselves responsible for any damage arising from bad weather or rough sea, or for any extra landing charges accruing thereto.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Agents A. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 31st May, 1881.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on the Company's premises on THURSDAY, June 9, at 12 noon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4.—To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board,
N. RANDLE, Secretary and Manager.
May 18, 1881.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

WE have received for sale a trial consignment of PATENT COMPOSITION Billiard Balls especially suited for India and other hot climates. These balls are very durable and elegant; they turn down like Ivory and can be easily adjusted.

Billiard Balls, size 2 1/16 in. 3 in a set, at Rs. 21 per set.
Pool Balls ,, 12 ,, ,, 96 ,,
Pyramid Balls ,, 16 ,, ,, 128 ,,

Also a small lot of Ivory balls 16 in. set, so arranged that they may be used either for Pool or Pyramid. Price, Rs. 210 per set.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINLULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after TUESDAY, the fourteenth of June next, until further notice, COTTON and other TRAFFIC will NOT be CONVEYED between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company ; of the Sassoon Dock ; and of the New Colaba Company.

Cotton and other Traffic will not be received at up-country Stations for Conveyance to Colaba after SATURDAY, the eleventh June next.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 31st May, 1881.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co.'s RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

				Rs.	
Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	1	12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	,,	1	12
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	,,	1	12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	,,	1	8
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	,,	1	8
A la Rose	Do.	do.	,,	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	,,	1	8
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	,,	1	8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	,,	1	4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	,,	1	4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	,,	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

				Rs.	
Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	,,	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	,,	1	8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	,,	3	0
Do.	per bar		,,	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	,,	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	,,	0	12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	,,	5	0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

VIVONE

AS A TABLE BEVERAGE IS OF EXCEEDING importance from several points of view.

BY GENERAL CONSENT STIMULANTS in food or drink are required in tropical climates to aid digestion and propel the circulation. No stimulant is more wholesome, none more pleasing to the senses, than VIVONE.

AS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE severe but wholesome simplicity of patriarchal times when the fermentive process was banned and the exigencies of our own age, what could be more appropriate than a depurated grape juice unimpoverished by fermentation but enriched by nutritious stimuli! Such a beverage is VIVONE.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO DIGESTION, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

THE RITES OF HOSPITALITY DEMAND a beverage compatible with other refreshment, which will recruit and re-animate both mind and body. These are attributes which are especially developed in VIVONE.

Per dozen, Rs. 3. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

				Rs.	
Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand	Cash per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	50	0
Do. do. do.	,, do.	Pts.	,,	26	8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLIGR'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. All garments are cut from our own patterns, and they are proof against the heaviest tropical rains.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
A good useful Coat	15	0
A very superior one	24	0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable	28	0
The "Kensington Wrapper," the stoutest and best Waterproof made	38	0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes	15	0
Do. do.	24	0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish	40	0
Do. do. finest quality	42	0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair	5	8
Officer's Regulation Waterproof Cloaks	40	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JUNE, 1881.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
ENGLISH AND NATIVE ARTISTES.
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY AND MISS ORLANDE,
THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Will give one of their wonderful entertainments,
followed by
THE EXCELSIOR OPERA TROUPE,
In two of their favourite pieces, entitled
ALADDIN,
AND
INDUR SABHA.
Reserved seats only Rs. 2, to be had at the Theatre.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport.

Rs. 225, Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co. opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I stayed at Hamilton's Hotel with my wife and children for six days before leaving in H. M. S. Crocodile, and was very much pleased with everything in it. I have not seen so clean and comfortable an Hotel anywhere in India.—J. MATURIN, Surgeon-Major, I. M. S. 30th March 1881.

TO LET, suites of APARTMENTS in Albion Place, Byculla (near Victoria Gardens), healthy and cool. Rents Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, allowance on leases.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz.—D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A boudoir Grand, by Broadwood, in first-rate order. Apply to Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Colaba. Price Rs. 500.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 28 per doz. ; Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz ; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and lodging in a private family within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Apply to "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED three OVERSEERS to carry on small Public Works in a Native State. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, with Batta. Apply to S. K., No. 34, Loharchall.

WANTED a BAROUCHE, a pair of horses, and harness, and a light brougham, all good. Address stating prices to CARRIAGE, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED a really good and practical MOULDER for Foundry work, either Native or European. Apply stating terms to J. CROWLEY & Co., N. W. Foundry, Allahabad.

WANTED a wrought-iron FOUNDRY CRANE to lift up to one ton with quick and slow hoisting gear and radial traversing gear. Apply stating price and particulars to J. CROWLEY & Co., N. W. Foundry, Allahabad.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have just received a new supply of their well-known famous silver Keyless-Watches in open crystal face, hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 40, 45 and 50 respectively.

FOR SALE, a pair of young well-matched and very handsome WALERS, GELDING and MARE, height about 15-2, both go in single and double harness and in Saddle ; the mare has been frequently ridden by a lady.—Apply to Messrs. ABDOOL RAHMAN, Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public and their constituents that they have just received per mail-steamer Teheran a large stock of water-proof SUITS, SHEETS, and GALOCHES, &c. An early inspection is solicited. Charges moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 6th June, 1881, for the supply of BOOKS and FORMS to this Company for the period of three years, commencing from 1st January, 1882.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and samples of the Books and Forms seen, at the Chief Auditor's Office, Fort.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Bombay, 28th May 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING and BEDDING as per schedule No. 50 to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, from 14th June 1881 to 31st March 1882.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Poona on 3rd June 1881, at 1 P.M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above offices.

E. S. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1881.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	,, 21 ,,	,,	
9½" by 4"	,, 28 ,,	,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 31 ,,	,,	Length 17 feet.
10" by 4½"	,, 33 ,,	,,	,, 23 ,,
12" by 5"	,, 43 ,,	,,	

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Wokrs, Howrah.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of WAX-CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING-WAX, WRAPPING CLOTH, &c., for the use of the General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 15th proximo at twelve o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of rupees five hundred, which amount will be forfeited in case the party, whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post-master.
Bombay, General Post Office, dated 27th May, 1881.

NAGPUR AND CHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.
LOCO. AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

WANTED a carriage and wagon FOREMAN on salary of Rs. 240 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 12, for approved good service to a maximum of Rs. 300 a month. He must be well-up in railway coach and wagon building, and repairs. Preference will be given to applicants who have served their time as coach-builders, and have had experience in the management of Indian workmen, and of meter-gauge rolling stock.

Applications in writing accompanied with copies of testimonials to be made to the undersigned. Copies also of testimonials (which will not be returned) are to be sent to the manager of the line at Nagpur, Central Provinces.

C. E. CARDEW,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent,
Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.

ELEPHANTA CAVES

AND

THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF THE HARBOUR

THE fast and well-known Steam-launch EMPRESS, belonging to the undersigned always available for hire. A cheap excursion to the above caves EVERY WEDNESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 1 p. m. Fares, there and back, Rs. 5, including tiffin, ice and attendance. (Liquors extra.) For Tickets apply to

W. B. GREEN,
Tiffins and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND.

HENRY'S "THILUM."

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness, or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"Thilum" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, Henry's "Thilum" Works, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "Thilum" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hæmorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

Geo. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.
Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by *far* the best ointment I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Teloogoo Mission, Nellore, 23rd October, 1880.

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.
Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY of TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co. and all chemists.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

MAIL work, the absence of any important movements in the telegraphic advices from home, and the near approach of the monsoon have all combined to render business to-day extremely quiet.

In London yesterday Consols were unchanged at 102⅜; French Rentes were ⅛ lower at 119½; Four per cent. Rupee Paper unaltered at 85; Fours-and-a-half ⅛ higher at 91⅝.

In the General Produce markets, Cocoanut Oil was unaltered in price; Coffee firm with an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

The Manchester Piece-Goods market is reported quiet but steady, and Reuter's report of Cotton in Liverpool is steady; sales 10,000 bales; spot prices unchanged. For some time back, however, it has been evident that the tone as advised by Reuter has had reference more to Americans than Surats, as private messages during the past ten days have been uniformly much weaker in tone than the subscription messages. The amount of harm this unreliable report of the market does is considerable, as native dealers now fix their faith on Reuter to such an extent that they have lost numerous opportunities of selling their stocks lately, and they only wake up to the true position when too late to act upon it. From New York we have nothing to-day, the markets there being closed for the holidays.

EXCHANGE opened partially firmer owing to an advance of 1-16d. per oz. quoted by Reuter in Bar Silver in London, but sellers have shown no disposition to follow any rise, and the amount of paper offering to-day has been small. To all appearance the market seems to have settled down to the neighbourhood of what may be regarded as a permanent level pending the reopening of the Conference in Paris, and at anything much over current rates buyers will be willing operators, whilst any material decline would probably bring out sellers. We quote at the close to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	....	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Credits, 3	,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16 to 31-32d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs, 3	,, ,,	2f. 10½c.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still at 1-10th. per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter, with rather more disposition to sell than buy. At the close we quote Fours Rs. 103¾ to 13-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 111¼.

SHARES have not been so strong to-day, and so far as we can learn only a moderate business has been done. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 756½. Press Companies are all unchanged. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 1,030. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are quiet, and in some cases the turn lower. Treacher and Co., Ld., are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 820.

COTTON continues remarkably dull. The arrivals yesterday were unusually heavy, and sellers have consequently been much more anxious to do business, but as we are still above the parity of home prices, very little has been done. To all appearance we are likely to be left with very considerable stocks over the monsoon, and as the whether now is indicative of an early setting in of the rains, it is not at all unlikely that we may see dealers pressing their stocks on the market in the course of the next few days.

SEEDS and WHEAT are still practically unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS are quiet, and for ready loading somewhat easier. For Liverpool by steam we quote 40s. and for London 35s. There is some inquiry for June loading steamers, but there are none offering.

PIECE-GOODS maintain their previous quiet dull position. From the bazaar the off-take is limited, and arrival business may be almost said to be at a standstill.

COALS are steady at previous values, but there is nothing much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	756½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	540
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,030
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	207½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	875
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,700
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	320
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	7	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	10	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	131
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,685
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	970
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	935
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	670
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,030xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,165
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,0 0
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,890
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,650
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	250
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,230
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	845
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	450
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,145
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	980
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	640
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	175 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	3½ @ 4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	820
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	19
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	15	..	15½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kepler, 1,205 tons, Captain J. R. Lascelles, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 960 tons, Captain W. Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, via Aden, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE ship Berengaria, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Littlejohn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th Feb.) with a cargo of 1,935 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE steamer Norfolk, 1,136 tons, Captain Edward Woolstone, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (30th April), brought a cargo of of 2,031 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,349 tons, Captain N. J. Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st May) with a cargo of 2,326 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE I. G. steamer Tenasserim, Captain Creagh, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with Major Predeaux, followers and staff, 1 man, 24th Regiment, N. I., 4 followers, Commt. Dept., and 1 man, Unattached List.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shahzada, 1,046 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and a gentleman, lady and child, and one deck as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 688 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig. Genl. Jones, Col. Beville, Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. Miller, Col. Sir B. Russel, Major Swinhoe, Captain Muir, Nawab Hooseinally Khan, and 36 deck. She brought 5 horses.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Euphrates (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, May 27.
31	Clan Alpine (s)	Rule	Cardiff, May 1.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, May 1.
	Punjaub (s)	Macaulay	Bussorah, May 18.
	Berengaria	Littlejohn	Cardiff, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Bhownagar.
	Booidana (s)	Day	Calcutta.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	The Persian Gulf.
	I G Tenasserim (s)	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Lombardy (s)	Chapman	Venice.
	Kepler (s)	Lascelles	Havre.
	Assyria (s)	Livingstone	Zanzibar.

The steamer Sumatra, Bosselli, to Genoa, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shahjada, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Berengaria, to Dunkirk.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Manora (s)	......	London.
	Ethiopia (s)	......	Calcutta.
29	Sibre (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
28	Fiery Cross	......	London via Coast.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Orenoque, schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
May 4 Khartoon, E. G. Boat, Monsour, from Zeilla.
6 Llandough, ss, Jenkins, from Bussorah.
10 Inchulva, ss, Allen, from Newport.
14 Java, ss, Magenis, from Bombay.
17 Novgorod, R. T. Ship, Kasi from Odessa.
17 Venetia, ss, Daniell, from London.
17 Teheran, ss, Loggin, from Venice.
18 Camoens, ss, Robertson, from Bombay.
18 Eupharates, H. M. T. S. Hand, from Bombay.
18 Newnham, ss, Grant, from Bombay.
18 Lizzie English, ss, Robinson, from Bombay.
18 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
19 Castalia, ss, Allison, from Bombay.
19 Casttelon, ss, Henry, from Bassein.
19 Compta, ss, Fyfe, from Kurrachee.
19 Joseph Ferens, ss, Helig, from Bombay.
20 Clandon, ss, Walton, from Cardiff.
20 Ganges, ss, Clarke, from Bombay.
21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
22 Maud Hartmann, ss, Simpson, from Bombay.
23 Ordonez, S. S. Tug, Ponce, from Glasgow.
23 Sorrentez, S. S. T. Viega, from Glasgow.
23 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, from Calcutta.
23 Swift, H. M. ss, Colins, from Calcutta.
24 Poona, ss, Perrins, from Calcutta.
24 Chioggia, It. G. Boat, Preve, from Assab.
24 Avondale, ss, Arthur, from Akyab.
25 Sandal, ss, Kenedy, from Hull.

DEPARTURES.

17 Novgorod, R. T. Shid, Kasi, to Vladivostok.
17 Venetia, ss, Daniell, to Calcutta.
18 Java, ss, Magenis, to Zanzibar.
18 Teheran, ss, Loggin, to Bombay.
18 Camoens, ss, Robertson, to Bourdeux.
18 Eupharates, H. M. T. S. Hand, to England.
18 Newnham, ss, Grant, to Leghorn.
18 Lizzie English, ss, Robinson, to Dunkirk.
19 Khartoon, E. G. Boat, Monsour, to Zeilla.
19 Surat, ss, Breeze, to London.
19 Castalia, ss, Allison, to Genoa.
19 Casttelon, ss, Henry, to Port Said.
19 Joseph Ferens, ss, Helig, to London.
21 Compta, ss, Fyfe, to London.
22 Inchulva, ss, Aden, to Bombay.
22 Maud Hartmann, ss, Simpson, to Dunkirk.
23 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, to London.
24 Poona, ss, Perrins, to London.
24 Avondale, ss, Arthur, to Bremenhaven.
25 Ordonez, S. S. Tug, Ponce, to Manilla.
25 Sorrentez, S. S. T. Viega, to Manilla.
25 Sandal, ss, Kenedy, to Hull.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque, schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Clandon, ss, Walton, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
Swift, H. M. ss, Coiins, from Calcutta.
Chioggia, It. G. boat, Preve, from Assab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean (s)—30 cases portwine, Wallace and Co; 2 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera.
Hispania (s)—92 kegs iron rose nails, Rujubally Allyruja; 150 kegs iron rose nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 25 packages clocks 1 package clocks, meterials and 4 bales corks, Rogers and Co.
Cotherstone (s)—25 cases whisky, Wallace and Co; 4 casks white zinc, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean (s)—95 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 6 packages earthenware and 12 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cyprome—5 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera.
Sestos (s)—4 bales printing papers, Vussonjee Gopall.
Glenderuel—5 cases glassware, Bharmull Bhima; 17 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera; 40 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 51 bales cotton, Chimondass Mhadewdass; 195 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall.
County of Caithness—16 bales cotton, Nicholdass Thakerseedass.
Clan Fraser (s)—110 bales cotton twistwaste, Govindrow Dowarkadass; 26 bales wool, Vana Ana Mahamedally; 75 bales wool, Goverdhundass Bhugwandass; 100 bales wool, Narayenjee Moolice; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 737 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 60 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 51 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass; 120 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 12 bales wool, Govindjee Luckmechund; 16 bales cotton, Boodha Raghoojee.

FOR LONDON.

Bancora (s)—310½ cwts olibanum, Maneck Luckumsey; 155 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 416 cwts wheat, Mottee Jetta; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 11 bales skins, Rasoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 15 bales hides and skins; Mahamedally Abdoolally; 53 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 23 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee.

FOR PORT SAID.

Vorwearts (s)—5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Vorwearts (s)—300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwearts (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Hospodar—500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy (s)—2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Northumbria (s)—100 bale cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 38 cases gum and 79 bags coffee, the A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lavaine (s)—800 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—18 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Macbay, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
Auchenleck, Captain, R. A., from leave, from Matheran.
Steele, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Fortescue, Lieut., 17th Lancers, from leave, from Matheran.

May 31.

Chapman, 2nd Lieut., 51st Foot, from leave, from England.
Cumming, Surg. Major, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Leton, Lieut., 2-8th Foot, on duty, from England.
Elton, Major, 16th Infantry, from leave, from England.
Russell, Col., 13th Hussars, on leave, from Quetta.
Muir, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Mansel, Captain, 40th Regt., on leave, to England.
Prideaux, Major, Dy. Judge Advocate, on duty, to Quetta.
Keyser, Major, 2-7th R. Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Macbay, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Domus.
Van Beverhudt, Captain, 17th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Edge, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Dunsterville, Lieut., R. A., to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Cumming, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Harman, Captain, 94th Regt., on duty, to Natal.
Steele, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.
Fortesque, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Russell, Col., 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Crosthwaite, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, May 31, 1881.

1. All members who have not yet returned their rifles and belts are requested to do so as soon as possible, they being urgently required for inspection.

2. Members are requested to call at the Head-quarters for their certificates of efficiency for the year 1880-81.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....June 5th.... 8h. 10·7m. a.m.
Full Moon .... ,, 12th....11h. 47·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... ,, 19th.... 2h. 9·5m. a.m.
New Moon .... ,, 26th.... 6h. 51·9m. p.m.

Days.		Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
					H. M.	H. M.
Wed	1	....	5 21	6 31	1 26m 2 11 a	7 9m 8 12 a
Thr.	2	....	5 21	6 32	2 2m 2 45 a	7 38m 8 48 a
Fr.	3	....	5 23	6 32	2 42m 3 22 a	8 13m 9 36 a
Sat.	4	....	5 23	6 33	3 30m 4 1 a	8 57m 10 32 a
Sun.	5	Whit Sunday.	5 23	6 33	4 29m 4 49 a	10 0m 11 35 a
Mon	6	....	5 23	6 33	5 46m 5 44 a	11 20m ..
Tu.	7	....	5 23	6 34	7 4m 6 42 a	0 32m 0 39 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

P. R. KURRACHEE.—Thanks; but we have already noticed the matter.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SOLE AGENTS.
Pamphlets with instructions on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SQUIRES—May 31st, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Squires, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881.

THE Marquis of Hartington's contradiction of the statement that it has been thought necessary to direct the Government of India to hasten the evacuation of the Pishin Valley justifies the reluctance we expressed to attach any particular importance to the telegram forwarded to the London *Times* by their correspondent at Calcutta. As we said yesterday, the situation is what it has been for months. The Home Government have decided that the Pishin Valley and all posts east of Quetta are ultimately to be abandoned; but with regard to the time and manner of our final withdrawal they have extended a large discretion to the Government of India. Opinion will differ as to whether the statement made in the House of Commons last night is to be taken as meaning that the Home Government have recently had occasion—whether on representations from India or not—to take this matter into their consideration afresh, with the result of a further extension of the discretion which from the beginning they have given the Government of India. We do not ourselves think so; though the supposition is a natural one in view of the language of the telegram. On a comparison of dates, however, we will hazard the supposition that the Calcutta telegram was based on nothing more important than the civil reply which, it is to be presumed, the Secretary of State sent when the "missing budget" containing the minutes of the dissenting members of the Viceroy's Council reached him. Lord Hartington, in the Kandahar debate, gave his reasons for thinking that it was "not necessary to attach much importance" to these documents; and we see at present no reason to believe that any more important protest has been received and considered recently by Her Majesty's Ministers.

THE well-weighed and well-chosen words in which Mr. Gladstone placed on record his appreciation of the public services of Lord Beaconsfield, and of the "rare and splendid gifts" of head and heart displayed through a long career by his great rival, must have scattered into empty air the foolish babble about the motives to which Mr. Gladstone's previous reticence had been due. We have no sympathy with the vulgar curiosity which would inquire curiously into the Prime Minister's reason for not joining the company of mourners at Lord Beaconsfield's grave. But we shared the regret which was widely felt that Mr. Gladstone allowed the House of Commons to reassemble without any reference made to the loss that House had sustained. Mr. Gladstone must have been conscious that this feeling was one which was not unnatural, because it will be noticed that he was careful to explain that in all he had done or left undone in his public capacity on this occasion, he had been anxious to act strictly in accordance with the line marked out for him by precedents he was, in his opinion, bound to respect. That explanation may not be accepted as altogether satisfactory by some; but we feel certain that it will be admitted that, in view of what Mr. Gladstone had to say when he did break the silence he conceived to be imposed upon him, the mistake he made, if it was a mistake, loses all semblance of the importance with which such desperate efforts have been made in certain quarters to invest it. When Mr. Gladstone rose in a densely crowded House to pronounce a eulogy on the dead statesman from whom he had "himself been separated by longer and larger differences than perhaps ever separated any two persons brought into constant contact in the transaction of public business," the feeling was probably almost universal that he had a delicate task before him. When he sat down, it does not need Sir Stafford Northcote's graceful tribute, or the tameness of Mr. Labouchere's remarks, to assure us, that any such feeling had entirely passed out of the minds of his hearers. A glance at the speech itself will show that Mr. Gladstone had no difficulty in expressing the admiration he personally felt for the extraordinary intellectual and moral qualities possessed in such eminent degree by Lord Beaconsfield, and in laying, in the name and on the behalf of the people of England, their chaplet on the grave of his great antagonist. The occasion was an historical one: and it will be universally felt that Mr. Gladstone's speech, as Sir Stafford Northcote hastened to say, did honour "not merely to the speaker, not merely to him of whom the words were spoken," but to the great Assembly itself, on whose behalf, as representing the nation, it was delivered. The speech was "nobly conceived" and—as we feel sure Sir Stafford was correct in adding—"nobly expressed," and it will take its place in the records of our House of Commons as a "monument of a higher character than any that could be carved in stone or marble to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield."

WELL-FOUNDED complaints have reached us from dealers and merchants up-country who have had to do business during the current season with the Western Rajputana State Railway in respect of vexatious detentions, and deterioration of goods, and inconvenience and losses, all arising from the double break of gauge at Delhi, and at Sabarmati, near Ahmedabad, the two terminal points of the railway. The season this year being unusually favourable for crops, produce has been offered at all stations on the line in quantities which the railway has been found incapable of carrying safely and expeditiously. Last year, when only eighty miles of the section from Ahmedabad to Palanpur was at work, and when the railway had to carry local traffic only, the inconveniences to traders from break of gauge and from the blocks which occurred at Sabarmati were discouraging enough. It was then feared that commercial interests would suffer seriously when the through traffic opened, and goods came to be despatched to Bombay from the Punjab and stations beyond Delhi. These fears have been amply realized during the present season. The through line, which commenced running on the 1st January last, has now been five months at work. These five months, though doubtless a short period for testing the working capacity of the line, embrace the pick of the active season, when produce is prepared and brought to the nearest centres and drawn thence by rail to Bombay. Local traffic this season has shown an enormous increase on the line, but owing to break of gauge, the necessity of transhipment from the one set of wagons to the other, and consequent blocks and detentions, it has been injuriously affected by the through traffic. And the result is that the best chance of turning the railway to account has been thrown away, and native dealers have been driven to use the old bullock-cart route to convey a large part of the traffic straight on to Ahmedabad. We wonder how long the Government will persist in the blunder in regard to gauge which the operations of one working season have so signally condemned. The fact appears to have been lost sight of, that in the eighty miles of territory from Ahmedabad to Palanpur, the railway taps a portion of Gujarat abundantly rich in resources, and one which might be a source of perennial revenue to it. It traverses the northern portion of the Gaekwar's dominions, and comprises the most important cities and centres of trade and industry, from which considerable traffic can be most easily drawn. There is, for instance, at a distance of 15 miles from the railway station of Sidhpur the ancient city of Pattan—the Anhilwar Pattan of the Gujarat chronicles—which was at one time the capital of the Balhar kings of Gujarat. Though its pristine grandeur has passed away, it is still a considerable place, being inhabited by the most industrious and mercantile class in Gujarat—the Shrawaks or Jains—who still form an influential portion of its population of 40,000 inhabitants. Then there is the large town of Karri, which is the head-quarters of that part of the Gaekwar territory; Visnagar, a famous commercial place, once the centre of opium trade in Gujarat; Wadanagar, Bijapur, Dehegaum—all more or less places of industry and trade. The soil on both sides of this section of the line is rich, sandy loam, yielding in favourable seasons abundant crops of wheat, bajri, rice, poppy, which is manufactured into opium, rape-seed, cumin-seed, mustard-seed, teel-seed (sessamum), castor-oil seeds, &c. The whole of the excess produce of the country should find outlet through the main stations on the Palanpur section, namely, Mehesana, Unjha, Sidhpur, and Chappi. Mehesana, for instance, is an outlet principally for rape and other seeds, thousands of tons of which have recently been poured into Bombay from it. In like manner Chappi, Unjha, and Sidhpur are outlets of wheat and other produce. A very large portion of the present season's wheat has come into Bombay from these stations. Dealers at these places, however, have found during the current season that the through traffic which is pouring from Delhi and Northern India seriously hampers their local trade, in that it absorbs most of the rolling-stock on the line, while the portion of the rolling stock left behind is in keen demand for local traffic. Dealers, accordingly, have to compete against each other to secure wagons at the earliest opportunity. It will be no wonder if this eager desire to secure wagons should lead to bribery and corruption among railway officials. Again, at the terminal station at Sabarmati one has only to wait a few hours to find himself in a vast sea of confusion worse confounded; goods from one place piled against those from another; bags of wheat getting inextricably mixed up with those of rape-seed; while consignees are loud in their demands for goods consigned to them. Interminable rows of small wagons have to be unloaded and the goods transhipped to the larger and more commodious wagons of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This operation involves a break of bulk, which invariably results in leakage and wastage and loss in weight of merchandise. The result has been that a large body of native consignees, having been eye-witnesses of the merciless manner in which valuable merchandise has been treated, have resolved and have persuaded their constituents and friends to resolve, not to use the narrow-gauge line from Palanpur to Sabarmati for the conveyance of their goods, but to revert to the use of bullock-carts and the old routes to Ahmedabad, whence the goods are securely forwarded on the broad-gauge wagons of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Bombay and elsewhere. In this way we are told that a considerable amount of traffic which used to block the stations on the Palanpur line is being diverted to the traditional bullock-cart roads to Ahmedabad, whence goods are sent to Bombay. Tedious as the bullock-cart road is, dealers find that on the whole it offers great advantages in respect of the safety of their goods. In these remarks we have dwelt on the evils affecting the interests of dealers and merchants, and refrained from alluding to other points—such as that the trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, if they do not travel at a greater speed than that on the narrow-gauge lines, carry nearly three times the tonnage, and as this requires the same number of men to work them, there is a considerable saving of labour on the standard-gauge lines. The expenditure on the State railway at the transhipping stations is also heavy. At Sabarmati, for instance, there are two miles of sidings for re-transfer of goods, with a large staff of clerks and labourers for the purpose of checking goods removed from one set of trucks to another, and additional station-masters, pointsmen, shunters, &c., while two engines are regularly at work in shunting operations at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per month for locomotive power alone, to say nothing of the cost of drivers, firemen, and guards. We trust the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will not relax its efforts to move the Government once more to admit the error involved in the construction of this main line on the narrow-gauge, and urge upon it the expediency of at once laying down a line standard-gauge as the least expensive means of rendering the Rajputana line subservient to the interests of commerce which are so injuriously hampered at present. The Chamber has done much in times past to bring to the notice of Government the evils of break of gauge, and although its efforts have not so far succeeded as they deserve to do, yet the present is, we think, peculiarly a time when it can urge its appeal with better hopes of success than has ever attended its efforts. Hitherto the Chamber has urged its arguments by dwelling on *anticipated* results; now it can support its views by a direct appeal to facts and figures, bearing upon actual working results. It will be remembered that in November last, when a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lord Ripon with an address of welcome on the Viceroy's first State visit to Bombay, His Excellency assured the members of his thorough sympathy with their views. Lord Ripon remarked that "in principle I sympathise with you, and I think it very desirable that those through lines of communication should not be subjected to the evils of a break of gauge. But at the same time you will, of course, clearly understand that it is a very different thing to decide a question in the first instance, and to be called upon to go back from a policy which has been adopted, and actually to a great extent carried out. All that I can say is that the question shall receive my consideration and that of my colleagues." Doubtless there is much difficulty in undoing what has been done, but surely it cannot be wise to perpetuate a mistake after it is seen that a mistake has been made. On the contrary, the most prudent and statesman-like course for the Government of India would be to repair the mistake at the earliest opportunity, and thereby to save large commercial and public interests from suffering any longer. Lord Ripon also reminded the deputation that in the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, who, as member for the Public Works Department, had special charge of the railway branch, the interests of Bombay were not in dangerous hands. "I am not," the Viceroy further assures the deputation, "an enemy of the narrow-gauge, neither, I believe, are you, under proper conditions. I feel, as I have told you, that where you have through communication, uniformity of gauge is a matter of importance to those engaged in trade, for it must obviously be an advantage to avoid, as far as possible, the transhipment of goods." At the time the Viceroy spoke these words, Mr. Gibbs was holding an inspection of the line. At that time, however, the traffic on the line was not so immensely crowded as at present. Now, therefore, we think is the time for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Railway Department to hold an inspection of the whole line, and satisfy himself as to whether all that has been said and complained of in regard to the evils of the double break of gauge are mere creations of fancy, or whether there is not at the bottom of all such complaints a substratum of facts and truth, which the Government, in the interests of the public, is bound to look in the face. The realities of evils from which the public suffer at present will grow sterner and sterner every year with the development of traffic and the resources of the country through which the line traverses. The present traffic, large though it is, is at best in its initial stage. Its extention is but a question of time. The sooner, therefore, the Government mends matters the better for commerce and for the interests of the Empire. In the long run the immediate correction of the blunder cannot fail to prove a *saving* to Government. As it is, we see that dealers having to do business with the line will only be driven to use traditional and primæval routes of commerce, simply because their goods will be better cared for and protected thereby than by the line which offers to break their bulk and cause deterioration and wastage by the necessity of transhipment to which it is reduced through its system of break of gauge. Can the Railway Department afford to despise such diversions? We think that question demands the serious attention of the mercantile community and of Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE rapid advance of the French expeditionary force on Tunis, and the remarkably frank explanation given by M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, in the circular note published this week, of the real objects of the campaign instituted in the first instance against the Kroumirs alone, show how little dread is now entertained on the Continent of intervention on the part of the present English Government to guard the interests of England in the Mediterranean. I need not say that the maintenance of the supremacy of our flag in the Mediterranean has been till last year a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, and that this was the chief purpose of the determined resistance Lord Beaconsfield offered to the advance of Russia to the Ægean. Lord Salisbury, it is alleged, gave some encouragement to France to suppose that the cardinal principle of keeping any Continental Power from acquiring fresh points of vantage from which to control the commerce of the Mediterranean would be abandoned by us as regards the establishment of French influence in Tunis. If Lord Salisbury had really gone so far as this, he would have fatally damaged his character as a responsible politician, and shown himself quite unfit for the office of Conservative leader; but his reassuring despatch to the Bey of Tunis, written soon after the Congress of Berlin, proves that he did not commit this ruinous mistake, and that the late Government was fully resolved to uphold the independence of Tunis. But for the change of Government and policy in England, and the reversal by Mr. Gladstone of all the plans of his predecessor, it is more than probable that the French Republic would have hesitated to begin a campaign for the extension of its authority in North Africa. But, seeing England once more isolated by Mr. Gladstone's antipathy to Germany and Austria, and having regard to the discredit thrown upon our military reputation by the capitulations in Afghanistan and the Transvaal, and to the embarrassments produced by the lawless state of Ireland, the French Government evidently believed that it might do what it liked in Tunis without provoking anything more serious than a feeble remonstrance from the English Cabinet. M. St. Hilaire has now, therefore, the audacity to declare that the fate of Tunis concerns France alone, and that the French Government, while not desiring to annex this valuale province of the Turkish Empire, has a perfect right to develope its resources in the interests of civilisation, just as England has done in India, or France herself in Algeria. But this programme clearly means annexation, and nothing else. Even the English Government now sees this, and is alarmed at the possible consequence to itself of the amazement and alarm excited among all classes of the English people at this nearly completed act of French aggression; and it appears from what Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke said last night that they have actually mustered up courage to remind their friend at Paris that they promised before sending troops across the Tunisian frontier not to effect the conquest of the country. But the French, being by this time probably masters of the capital and the principal part of the State, will only be induced to quit Tunisian territory by some such menace, followed by practical proofs of what he meant, as Lord Palmerston used in 1840, when he sent word to M. Thiers that if France did not cease her intrigues with Mehemet Ali, England would pitch that hero into the Nile, and destroy both him and his kingdom. The mild Lord Granville will employ no such threat, and England is in no condition to execute it were it uttered. In the present condition of Ireland, where the patronage extended to agitation last year has brought on a social war that no "remedial measures" can now check, the English Government has no troops to put into the field against a European enemy; and France may, therefore, laugh at our beards and pursue her plans without alarm, more especially if she be assured, as she probably is, of the cordial sympathy and, in case of need, the eventual co-operation of Russia. The *Times* says very truly that among all political parties in England the greatest exasperation is felt at the "unfriendly" conduct of France. It is seen now that the dispute about Tunis may lead to endless complications, and particularly to the disruption of the Anglo-French alliance in Egypt. Indeed, Mr. E. Dicey, who has taken Egypt under his special protection, recommends that we should make a bargain with France to let her have Tunis, on condition that she gives up her claim to the joint protectorate of the valley of the Nile and the highway to India. But it is marvellous that so shrewd a practical politician should imagine France would be willing to enter into such a compact. Why, one of her principal motives for seizing Tunis is that it will strengthen her hold on Egypt. French ambition, after a ten years' sleep, has become as lively as ever again; and the Republic is now not a whit behind the Empire in its passion for annexation. France is once more bent on making the Mediterranean a French basin by occupying the whole of Northern Africa, and the sluggishness of our Ministry has put her in a fair way to execute her design successfully. Public feeling in this country is still more vehemently excited against France by the denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce with England, which has been effected this week. Mr. Bright has thus lived long enough to see the overthrow of the crowning achievement of Cobden's life; and even his bigoted devotion to one idea can hardly now blind him to the fact that democratic communities, such as those of France, the United States, and our own colonies, prefer protection to Free Trade. The truth is, Free Trade is the creed of cultivated and enlightened minds, capable of taking a broad and far-seeing view of national interests. It is selfishness if you like; but at least it is enlightened selfishness. But the mass of voters where universal suffrage prevails are men who have no leisure for the study of political philosophy; their selfishness is merely the narrow and sordid desire of each man or household to advance at any cost the immediate interest of his own shop or trade, and not one in a thousand of them cares for anything that happens outside the alley in which he lives. The consequence is that the Republic undoes the work of Free Trade accomplished by the autocratic will of the Emperor Napoleon III. and his sagacious counsellors, and goes back frankly to the *ancien régime* of protective duties, which will simply destroy England's export trade to France. Our own working classes are, in like manner, Protectionists; and, with more reason. There exists now throughout all classes in England a feeling that what is justly called one-sided Free Trade will, if persevered with, ruin the country, and that recourse must be had to a policy of retaliation to compel foreign countries to open their markets to us. The Board of Trade returns show that our foreign commerce is steadily declining; the alarming decrease in the revenue yielded by excise and customs duties tells the same tale of the general decay of English industry; and it is the fact that no business is flourishing in England except that of speculation on the Stock Exchange, which is encouraged by the inability of capitalists to find other investments for their money, and by the artificial enhancement of the value of all securities having a gold basis which is the result of our adherence to the insane policy of mono-metallism. The real meaning of the intense zeal with which the *Times* in its city articles assails bi-metallists is that money-dealers in London perceive what a blow would be dealt to the inflation of prices on the Stock Exchange if bi-metallism were once adopted. Thus legitimate business suffers in order that gambling may continue to flourish.

The succession of Lord Salisbury to the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords does not mean that he is, at present at all events, to take Lord Beaconsfield's place at the head of the whole party. The appointment, even in the limited sense of giving Lord Salisbury the management in the Lords, was latterly unexpected. The decision in his favour was finally taken, as I conjecture, on the strength of memoranda or a letter left by Lord Beaconsfield, recommending that Lord Salisbury should succeed him, and also in deference to the politic consideration that the active section of the Conservative party should be represented in the leadership as well as the prudent section. What the party wants is a little more dash and go at head-quarters; and it is quite conceivable that, had Sir S. Northcote in the Commons been duplicated by the Duke of Richmond in the Lords, the malcontents of the extreme Right would have broken away from the party altogether. At the same time, it is doubtful how the two new leaders will work together. If you couple a fast and fiery horse with a regular old stager, the result generally is that either the former has to subdue his pace to that of the latter, or else he kicks the coach to pieces. Let us hope that no such catastrophe will follow in the present case. Lord Salisbury has in the course of his political career shown himself on many occasions singularly infirm of judgment. His personal dislike of Lord Beaconsfield up to within the last few years was notorious; but the late Conservative chief quite vanquished him at last. Indeed, I don't think Lord Beaconsfield ever spoke of him more harshly than in the famous Edinburgh speech about educating his party, in which, referring to Lord Salisbury's article in the *Quarterly* on the "Conservative Surrender," he described him as "a very clever man who has made a very great mistake." But men with brains, though they may make many mistakes, usually come right in the long run; and Lord Salisbury is unquestionably the brightest and most gifted spirit left in the Conservative party. The most doubtful thing about him is whether he is strong enough physically to stand the strain of leadership. His first speech in his new capacity was made in seconding Lord Granville's motion for a public monument to Lord Beaconsfield. His evident emotion, in referring to the comparatively recent date of his intimacy with Lord Beaconsfield, showed the sincerity of his conversion; and one can readily understand that Lord Salisbury, like many another Englishman, was fascinated by the energy with which the late Premier devoted himself to the task of restoring England's reputation throughout the world, and came to regard him with unstinted admiration as the embodiment of the national as opposed to the cosmopolitan spirit. Let me note, in passing, that Lord Granville's genial and sympathetic speech in proposing the monument is, in my judgment, much the best thing that has been said about Lord Beaconsfield since his death. It conveys a faithful portraiture of the man, and is altogether an acute and excellent piece of criticism.

I was lucky enough to get a place in the Speaker's gallery to hear the debate on the monument in the House of Commons. The interest with which Mr. Gladstone's speech was awaited was intense, and I never saw the House and galleries more densely crowded. I need hardly say that Mr. Gladstone rose to the height of the occasion, and that his skilful and dignified speech won general applause. It is an extraordinary testimony to the oratorical power of the Prime Minister that, however bitterly prejudiced you may be against him, you cannot listen to him for five minutes without being carried away by the charm of his melodious rhetoric. At the same time, I have never heard him speak under greater constraint than he did on Monday evening. He had evidently prepared every word he had to say, and so anxious was he not to travel beyond the lines he had marked out for himself that he had taken the precaution, most unusual for him, of having elaborate notes, to which he referred from time to time, and from which he seemed to read the passages most complimentary to his great rival. The description of Lord Beaconsfield's return in triumph from Berlin, with the inevitable and very happy classical quotation, was neatly turned; but dispassionate readers of the speech will perhaps agree with me that it is wanting in discrimination, and that many parts of it would apply as well to one great man as to another. The critical faculty is not strong in Mr. Gladstone, and I doubt if he could appreciate the nicer and more delicate shades of character in Lord Beaconsfield, or if he is not still puzzled to explain the real causes of the Conservative leader's success. He certainly failed to lay stress on the marvellous epigrammatic force which was Mr. Disraeli's chief gift, and by means of which he raised himself to greatness. The statesman who has gone would have given us Mr. Gladstone's character as he gave us Mr. Cobden's and Sir R. Peel's, in much more clear-cut and accurate language. He drew a character as it were on steel with the incision and exquisite exactness of a line engraving, while Mr. Gladstone can produce nothing better than a brightly and somewhat gaudily coloured chromo-lithograph.

Nothing could well be more ludicrous than the state to which the *St. James Gazette* finds itself reduced by the nomination of Lord Salisbury as Conservative leader in the House of Lords. Mr. Greenwood, for some reason or other, detests Lord Salisbury, and he warns the Conservatives that by choosing such a leader they shut themselves out from the chance of forming a coalition with such moderate Liberals as Lords Derby, Hartington, and Granville. But it is a poor idea of statesmanship to suppose that a great party should condemn itself to a policy of inaction in order to gain the support of men who at present appear to be perfectly content to work with the Radicals. Let the Conservatives show they have a faith by acting energetically up to it, and they will have a far better chance of conciliating popular support than if they went on angling vainly for the support of moderate Liberals. Poor Mr. Greenwood has tried the experiment on his own account of joining neither political party, but proclaiming himself simply an "anti-Radical"; and the result is that his is now but a voice crying in the wilderness, and that both parties laugh at him. So true is it that a public man in England must be a partisan if he has not made up his mind to encounter ridicule and neglect from both sides.

The Irish Land Bill makes but slow progress still, and the speeches are wearisome and unreal in the extreme. Even Mr. Bright's speech on Monday evening was one of the forcible-feeble order, and the orator seemed only to be haunted by the ghost of his former eloquence. I did not hear Mr. Macnaghten's speech last night; but it reads like the best that has been made yet in the debate, being full of humour and concisely expressed argument. Mr. Macnaghten, who is an Ulster Conservative, means to vote for the second reading of the Bill; but it is evident from his speech that the real fight will only begin when the measure goes into Committee. At present neither the House nor the country understands the Bill. Practically the second reading will be accepted merely because Mr. Gladstone recommends it; but the clauses will be discussed on their merits in Committee, and there is no chance that the measure will become law in its present shape.

I am surprised that there is no report in to-day's papers of an elaborate speech made by Lord Cranbrook last night at a large dinner given by the Salters' Company at their Hall in St. Swithin's Lane. I had the honour to be one of the guests—you will see that I am gradually extending my acquaintance with the hospitality of the various city companies, and a very pleasant experience it is—and I am sure Lord Cranbrook will be greatly disappointed at not being reported. Replying to the toast of the House of Lords, which had been proposed by the master of the company, Mr. Mackreth, your late Secretary of State remarked that the Upper House had a keen sense of national honour and dignity, and that no member of that House could have so far forgotten himself as to speak of the British army with the insolent ribaldry employed by Sir W. Lawson in the House of Commons when the vote of thanks was proposed to the troops who had served in Afghanistan. Lord Cranbrook spoke with great warmth on the indecency of the Radical sneers at the British soldier, and was heartily cheered. At the end of his speech he told an amusing story, to illustrate the way in which the present Government try to throw the blame of everything that goes amiss on their predecessors, about a cook who, in a house in which no followers were allowed, was discovered to have hidden a Life-Guardsman in a kitchen cupboard, and who, when he was found, stoutly maintained that she knew nothing about him, and that he must have been left there by the previous cook. Altogether this was a rattling partisan speech, which made one reflect on what a pity it was that Lord Cranbrook had transferred himself and his debating talents to the House of Lords, instead of remaining to serve his party in the House of Commons, where his help would have been invaluable now. Among the Salters' guests were the Venerable Archbishop of Armagh and a number of gentlemen from the North of Ireland, where the company owns large estates, and some interesting stories were told of the appalling state of society in the sister Island. A number of critics seem to think it will do Ireland a great deal of good to expropriate the London Companies which hold landed property in that country; but, so far as I can learn, the estates of the companies are judiciously and liberally managed, and the tenants have much to be thankful for. Much prejudice is excited against the City Companies, because, besides doing kindly offices of charity, assisting in the work of education, and skilfully administering important properties, they indulge occasionally in the pleasures of hospitality. But there is much saving grace in the art of dining well; and it seems to me that private envy is really at the root of a good deal of the public virtue which is so liberally displayed by reformers in these days.

J. M. M.

AN APPEAL FROM FATHER JACKSON, LATE R. C. CHAPLAIN AT KANDAHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I have no other way of reaching many of my friends, I shall be very grateful if you will allow me a small space in your paper for the following appeal.

I am a missionary, but was allowed by my superior to act as Chaplain to the British Troops engaged in the Afghan Campaign. As that is now over, I have been ordered to go, with three young priests now on their way out from England, to make an attempt to civilize some of the savage tribes of Borneo. As I have been appointed director of the undertaking, it falls to my lot to turn beggar and collect the funds which will be necessary to begin the work properly.

I feel sure that many of those whose friendship or acquaintance I have formed in Southern Afghanistan, as well as the relatives of those whom I have tried to assist and console in their last moments, or at times of deepest peril and suffering, will be willing to help me now, especially as I plead for a cause so great and noble as that of extending the blessings of civilization to the poor savage. Those who are disposed to respond to this appeal may send their alms to me in care of the R. C. Bishop of Bombay or to the care of Rev. J. Broumer, St. Mary's R. C. Seminary, Madras. I shall leave India towards the end of June. My future address will be—Labuan, Borneo.—I remain, &c.,

THOMAS JACKSON,
Late R. C. Chaplain at Kandahar.

Quetta, May 24.

THE HIGH COURT JUDGMENT IN THE SURAT INFANTICIDE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The judgment aforesaid is reported in the papers, and has excited wide interest, naturally enough. A few reflections offer themselves. The tone and tenor of the judgment have been justly characterized as needlessly harsh. It shows but scant regret, sympathy, and compassion. The judgment seems to have been a little too much based on special religious sentiments, and on views more applicable to European than to Indian society. The administration of justice had better be as independent of theological considerations as possible. In all communities, and especially in very mixed communities, the great basis of the administration of justice must be the general and plain principle of utility. Englishmen themselves are conscious of an imperfection in their national character, namely, want of imagination. The judgment seems to be an illustration of this trait. It shows an imperfect power of realizing the position and circumstances of a Hindu widow like Vijia Luxmi. The interior or domestic life of the Hindu is impenetrable enough to foreigners, and it must be peculiarly so where there is a want of imagination. The judgment moreover, appears to be based more on the views of a lawyer than of a jurist. The horizon of the latter is wider than that of the former. If the reasoning of the judgment were right, the sentence of death passed by the court below ought to have been confirmed, which it has not been. Under that reasoning there would scarcely be a case of infanticide by a Hindu widow deserving of commiseration and clemency. The judgment evidently under-estimates the imperious force of the sexual passion. Perhaps there is a difference of intensity in this passion between the temperate and the tropical regions, and such difference has not been adequately realized for the ends of justice or clemency. The argument drawn from the fact of there being no less than four cases of infanticide at present pending in the High Court, the argument thus drawn in favour of severity towards Luxmi seems doubtful, if not quite fallacious. It too readily assumes that the crime of infanticide has been increasing because of the clemency lately exercised by the Government. Now, has the crime been really increasing, or is it a mere mechanical accident that the four cases have come up to the Court about the same time? Again, where are the reasons for so readily assuming or implying that Luxmi had heard of the instances of past clemency and was thereby influenced or encouraged to commit her offence? Poor unfortunate woman, secluded in a village, perfectly illiterate, having no intercourse but with other women similarly situated, how could she be supposed to have been cognizant of the past instances of clemency on the part of Government and to have been thereby influenced or encouraged?

Again, supposing there is, as a matter of fact, a clear increase in the number of infanticide cases sent up to the High Court, is it really due to increase in the crime itself or to *increased* detection. The latter is rather a desirable result, and may certainly be expected from the merciful action of Government in mitigating over-severe punishment, and thereby encouraging witnesses to come forward and give evidence, and thereby also encouraging the detective officials to exert themselves all the more earnestly. The discrimination is important, but is not so much as noticed in the judgment. On the whole, the reasoning appears so far loose and unsatisfactory. The judgment makes no allowance for the absence of foundling hospitals in India as there are in Europe, though Europe is repeatedly brought in for adverse comparison.

The judgment takes no account of the fact that, in civilized Europe itself, there are countries the laws of which have immensely reduced the punishment for infanticide. It similary takes no account of the fact that, in the Native States generally cases like that of Luxmi are treated more mercifully. It shows little recognition of the good policy of making justice accord with the sentiments and convictions of the community or of the most intelligent portions of the same. It shows little recognition of the difficulty of reforming the Hindoo religious and social organizations which is the product of incalculable ages and of an independent development.

Finally, the judgment perhaps assumes too high an ideal of female life in Europe, and therefore errs in the comparison instituted. In speaking of unmarried women in civilized Europe, the judgment says: "Religion, which has its consolations and its joys as well as its burdens, has taught us to accept the lot which has fallen upon us with such fortitude as we can. God has sent us into a world where everything has not been made smooth for us, and if this is the particular cross we have to bear, we must bear it with patience, as it is the Divine will, which would not have placed us in this world unless it were right that we should be here."

How is the foregoing to be reconciled with the following extract from published statistics?—"The ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births is, for France, England, the Low Countries, Norway, Bavaria, Sweden, and Prussia, one in fourteen or fifteen; for Saxony, Bohemia, Wurtenberg, Baden, Austria it ranges from one in five to one in nine; for Germany and Hanover it is one in ten; for Denmark, one in twelve; for Italy, one in seventeen to thirty-one (marriage being in that country very early); for Holland, one in twenty-one. One in two births is illegitimate in Stockholm and Lisbon; one in three in Berlin, Vienna, and Naples; one in four in Milan and in Copenhagen; one in five in St. Petersburg and in Turin; one in ten in Hamburgh and Amsterdam; one in twelve in Genoa."

Having thus briefly and rapidly remarked on the judgment in question, it only remains for me to express the earnest hope that thinking minds will be fully brought to bear on the great question: Are poor native widows to be mercilessly hanged or transported under the circumstances?

A NATIVE THINKER.

THE MUSCAT CUSTOM HOUSE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at Muscat some time ago represented to the Political Officer there that considerable difficulties were experienced in landing cargos at the Custom House, and that no adequate measures were taken to provide for the security of the merchandise when landed. The Political Officer brought the matter to the notice of His Highness the Sultan, who has introduced a more efficient system of Customs rules. An officer is appointed to superintend and note the discharge of cargo on board; and persons receiving charge of property are now obliged to give receipts for it.

The following is a copy of the Customs rules which the Sultan has issued:—

(1.) On the arrival of a steamer in port an officer deputed by the Farmer of Customs and by the Sultan shall proceed on board, and shall remain so long as the vessel discharges cargo.

(2.) The tindal of each boat employed to land cargo from the vessel shall be given a boat-note specifying the number and marks of the packages in it. This boat-note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel and countersigned by the officer of Customs on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same.

(3.) The Customs officer who receives the goods on shore shall sign the boat-note in acknowledgment of the goods having been landed.

(4.) The Customs Farmer shall not permit the removal of the merchandise from the Custom House by the owner without a written notice from the master or agent of the steamer that all charges due therein have been paid.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

RAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE PISHIN VALLEY.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

The statement circulated by the Calcutta correpondent of the *Times* is entirely erroneous. The vacuation of Pishin has not been ordered. As tated there is difficulty regarding the water-supply t Chaman, and the garrison may temporarily withdraw. A committee consisting of General Wilkinson, Colonel Hills, R.E., Colonel Carey, R.E., Major Storey, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Dr. Neilson, has already left Quetta for Killa Abdoola, to report on a site for an entrenched camp on the top of the Khojak.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, MAY 31.

A very extraordinary robbery was committed at the fort here of over thirty thousand rupees. There are three strong rooms in the treasury in the fort opening into small courtyard entered by a passage all surrounded by high walls. The treasury contained 79 lakhs of rupees guarded by two native officers, 70 rank and file, and 24 native infantry from Mooltan. In one room are two small apertures four inches square, similar to bath-room outlets. On examining the bags of rupees a few days ago one bag was found to be short of Rs. 512 with a hole in the bag. It is supposed that the guard poked bayonets through the apertures and pierced the bags, which were piled one on top of the other, and extracted the rupees in this way. Fifteen bags, each containing two thousand rupees, are missing. One hundred and fifty police are engaged in investigating the affair. They found thirteen empty bags, but as yet no rupees. Some of the guard state that twelve of their number are concerned in the robbery. Sharp detectives have been sent to search the soldiers' villages.

THE CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place to-day. Mr. Crum, the president, spoke at great length. He said that the Insolvency Act, the Amendment Bill, the Labour Districts Bill, the Bill to amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and the Steamers Survey Act, all received the attention of the Committee. The compulsory registration of partnerships was at present under the consideration of Government, and the Committee hoped the Trade Marks Bill would be solved by providing for the registration of Indian trade marks in England the extended pecuniary jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts, counteracted by the new provisions tending to alter the constitution and character of these courts. The amendments introduced had not removed the objections. If litigants were restricted to have their choice of law agents, and so incur the expenditure hitherto unknown to merchants and traders, better without the new Act. It was expected by some that the cotton duties would be further partially abolished had the state of things described six months ago continued; the position is intolerable, and the further abolition in the direction of making grey goods and yarns free would have become a necessity. The Chamber always advocated the removal of cotton duties when the revenue produced can be dispensed with. They do not grudge Bombay's forty cotton mills competing with their markets. They have again urged the unpopularity of the Licence Tax. Mr. Crum touched on the building of a tea warehouse by the Port Commissioners, and enlarged on the tea trade with Australia after the Melbourne Exhibition. Regarding the freight on piece-goods charged by the East India Railways compared with the railways on the other side of India, he believed that reductions were contemplated in piece-goods at present delivered in Bombay by 1½ per cent. cheaper than in Calcutta, which Bengal must strive to lessen.

Provision was also made for a loan of three millions sterling, but unfortunately there was no indication when this was likely to be placed on the market, hence the bad effect on business is giving rise to unhealthy speculation.

Opium is expected by the Secretary of State to produce 16 per cent. less than last year; but this low estimate is doubted.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PISHIN VALLEY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

In the House of Commons to-night, the Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question, denied the statement made in the *Times* telegram from Calcutta that the Home Government had ordered the Government of India to hasten the evacuation of the Pishin Valley. His Lordship said that on the contrary discretion had been extended to the Indian Government in the matter.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Kettle, the organizer of the Land League, has been arrested.

DERBY SCRATCHINGS.

The horses Barrett and Sir Charles have been scratched for the Derby.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Greece has accepted the Convention which has been signed by the Porte.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay on the 28th instant.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Calipso, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday, the 30th May.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan		104⅛
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper		85
4½ do.	do.		91⅞
3 do.	Consols for account		102⅜
5 do.	French Rente		119½
Bar Silver			51 11-16.

Arrivals—Racila, Kaiser-i-Hind, and Knight Templer. (Thessaly on 27th.)

Departures—Cerwin and Inch Mornish.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY MAY 31, 1881.	Farht.
At 6 a.m.	83·30
„ 10 a.m.	89·5
„ 2 p.m.	91·2
„ 4 p.m.	89·8
MONDAY, NIGHT, MAY 30, 1881.	
At 10 p. m.	81·6

WE had a heavy shower of rain in Bombay yesterday evening, which lasted for about half an hour, and has done much to cool the air. There were, however, no further signs of the immediate burst of the monsoon beyond the strong wind and cloudy sky we have had for some days now.

A FURTHER report from Bagdad states that the decrease of plague at Nejef continues, that no fresh outbreaks have been reported in new localities, and that Bagdad and Busrah continue healthy.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday a petition from the residents of the Nizampoora district, complaining of the scarcity of their supply of water and praying for relief, was considered. After some discussion, it was resolved that the petition be passed on to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal, with the request that the matter be inquired into and the relief prayed for be granted as soon as possible. With reference to the sewage outfall at Worlee, on which the Council have recently sanctioned an excess of expenditure of Rs. 32,642-2-3 over and above the amount of the estimate, and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked the Municipal Commissioner to state if any, and what, portion of the works has been washed away by the sea; and if that be the case, whether the contractors undertake thoroughly to repair the damage at their own cost, and finally to complete the said works. The Commissioner said he was recently told by Mr. Walton that some portion of the outfall works had been washed away by the sea, that the contractors were asked to remedy the damage, and that the whole matter would be laid before the Council, probably at their next meeting. After transacting some other business, the Council adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tank on the 23rd instant to the Lahore paper says:—"These Mahsud Waziris do not seem to be such bad fellows after all, nor so blood-thirsty as has been made out. Last evening some men of the Shingai section brought in uninjured a poor wretch of a camp-follower belonging to the force, who had been ill, and, unknown to any of his companions, had stayed behind. This is not the sort of thing one expected from these fellows, and one and all were considerably surprised."

MR. W. DUTHOIT, C.S., will act as a Judge of the High Court, N. W. P., pending orders as to the permanent appointment.

IN the opinion of the *Pioneer* the Indian Government will probably find itself on the horns of a dilemma, through no fault of its own. The new orders affecting the British Army come into force on July the 1st; and although it is now within about a month of the time when the Childers' Scheme will become law, no definite orders regarding the Indian Establishment have been received. There are so many points involved, owing to the peculiar conditions under which European troops serve in India, that the military authorities are growing a little anxious. The Home Government have not so far answered the questions addressed to them from India, and no doubt much confusion will arise hereafter. In the case of British cavalry, the difficulty is to know what formation is to be sanctioned for India. Is a regiment still to consist of three squadrons? As there are to be four majors, this would involve the anomaly of a major commanding a troop. Then, again, is brevet rank to be given to cavalry majors? If not, these officers will find themselves junior to all the infantry majors who under the new scheme will be promoted lieutenant-colonels on July 1st.

THE two young Indian ladies, whose picturesque dress was so much admired at Court last year, were, says the *World*, again present at Her Majesty's Drawing-room, in native Court dress. These ladies are great-nieces of Dwaganath Tagore, so well-known at Court and in the best London society some years ago, their father, Gyaumdra Tagore, being first cousin of the Maharajah Ramanath Tagore, whose statue by Geflowski has just been unveiled in Calcutta.

IT has been notified from the War Office that the grant of the clasp for Kandahar has been extended "to those who were actually engaged in the reconnaissance which took place before the city on August 31st, 1880, but who, through some legitimate cause, may have been prevented from taking part in the action on the following day." The grant of the bronze decoration is restricted to those who accompanied Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts on his march from Kabul to Kandahar.

Vanity Fair states that at the meeting at Lord Abergavenny's house to choose a Conservative leader for the Lords there were no fewer than one hundred and five peers present. A strong party was disposed to select the Duke of Richmond as leader, but the Duke declared that "nothing would induce him to take the post." Consequently Lord Salisbury was elected without any opposition being made.

FIVE members of the Government abstained from voting on the question of the monument to Lord Beaconsfield. They were Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Courtney. Mr. Bright was not present during the debate, though he arrived as soon as the division was taken.

THE *Daily News* has been favoured with a telegram from the British Minister and Consul-General at Teheran, to the effect that the latest information received there respecting their Special Correspondent in Central Asia is dated Merv, April 11. At that date the Correspondent was living with Kajar Khan, the principal chief of the Tekke tribe, and was well treated, but was prevented from leaving Merv.

"THE Chiel" of *Vanity Fair* hears that 'it is the Queen's desire that Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's heir, should be made a peer. Mr. Gladstone, however, does not approve of this desire."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* expressed a hope that in making the selections for Birthday honours, the name of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald would not escape notice. "It is true that he already wears an Order, but, by some chance, has hitherto been omitted in the distribution of Bath honours."

THE houseless people of Chio appear to have been either a helpless or thankless lot, for an officer of one of the British ships, who was present just after the earthquake, remarks that "the men would not work, but sat about, smoking cigarettes and looking on, and would not even help to carry their own wounded to the hospitals, so that the ships had to land fatigue parties to do it for them."

"RUFFLER" learns that, through a confusion of names in a telegram, he made last week an incorrect announcement as to Colonel Ross, Commandant of the 14th Bengal Lancers. Colonel Ross has not died, and, although he is in a very weak state of health, is better than when he arrived in England.

ON the 4th of May the following letter from Sir Charles Dilke was sent to the Secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom:—"I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, that a new comparative statement of the French tariff with the final alterations is being prepared, and will be communicated when ready to all the Chambers of Commerce."

THE first match has been played on the new ground which has been made in the Park for the use of the Oxford University Club. Ten acres have been levelled, and a comely pavilion built from the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, the architect of the new schools, and in future the University matches are to be played here. The University has paid all the outlay (some £2,500), but is to receive a rent of £130 a year from the club.

SAYS the *Globe*:—"The Liberationists spend £14,000 per annum on their 'irreligious' propaganda; the past income of the Church Defence Institution has only averaged £3,000 a year; no wonder that Dissent boasts its superior zeal, and loudly proclaims the indifference of Churchmen to the fate with which they are threatened."

THE Captain in command of one of H. M.'s ships, who had been superseded in consequence of his Admiral having reported that he had disobeyed his orders. He put to sea, it appears, in order to benefit the health of his crew, many of whom were down with the fever, and for his apparently sensible act he was sent home without any opportunity being given to him to explain his conduct.

"T. T." of *Truth* says:—"The reign of Queen Daffodil is over, and the fashionable flower of the present day is the tulip. I saw a leader of the æsthetic world sauntering down Pall Mall last week, holding one in his hand, and gazing into its depths with unutterable rhapsody. A German poet, speaking of the tulip, says: 'tis rather gazed on than caressed,' and this seems to apply with some degree of fitness to the members of the community who have adopted it as their badge for the present season. 'Why do you not marry?' a lady asked one of these unutterables the other day. 'The woman I marry,' replied the wildflower, twining his arms around one of his straight stalks, and looking up at her sadly, 'must be *quite* good, *quite* pure, and *quivering with soul*.' I fear he is likely to be gazed on rather than caressed for some time to come."

A MEMORANDUM has been issued to commanding officers of Volunteers, calling on them forthwith to furnish to the War Office the average age of the members of their respective corps borne on the enrolled strength. In the case of some half-dozen regiments which have already complied with the request, it is found that the average age is between twenty six and twenty-seven.

THE disorders in South Russia continue. In the town of Berezoffka the shops and dwellings of the Jews have been sacked, and some houses were burned down. A telegram from Kieff states that the whole Jewish quarter of the town known under the name of Podol has been burned down. The damage is estimated at 30 millions of roubles. Crowds of refugee Jews are crossing the Austrian frontier.

ON Saturday morning (May 7) Dr. Andrew Clark saw Mr. Gladstone and issued the following bulletin: "10, Downing-street, Whitehall.—Mr. Gladstone has had a sharp attack of indisposition, which is now subsiding. He is ordered to go out of town till Monday, for change of air." Shortly before noon the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone left for The Durdans, the seat of Lord Rosebery, near Epsom. On Sunday the right hon. gentleman was reported to be thoroughly convalescent, and he attended on Monday evening in his place in the House of Commons, to move the resolution standing in his name with reference to the national memorial to the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

THE Bishop of Natal in a letter to a friend in England, says:—"We have every reason to hope that there will be peace in the Transvaal, though some wretched Jingoes have burnt Mr. Gladstone in effigy at the little village of Newcastle, and a few others did the same last night (April 9) in Pietermaritzburg, whereupon Mr. Plimsoll left the city in disgust, and I expect will have formed his opinion of the colonial mind when he leaves Natal on Tuesday. We had a visit from him last week, and had hoped to have had a long talk with him and Mrs. Plimsoll to-day, as we had arranged with him, but found that he had shaken the dust of Pietermaritzburg off of his feet in the manner above described."

LETTERS from Athens state that the King is greatly disappointed at the turn that events have taken. He is said to have declared that up to three weeks before the assassination of the Emperor of Russia all his communications from England encouraged him to hope that the decisions of the Conference of Berlin would be enforced, but that after the Emperor's murder there was a sensible *refroidissement* in their tone. It was, however, when the Prince of Wales went to St. Petersburg that he finally understood that a change of policy had actually taken place. He also states that the cause of this, so far as England is concerned, is still a mystery to him.

THE French Minister of Public Works has announced his intention to apply the electric light, already employed in four lighthouses on the French coast, to the remaining forty-two, at an expense of 7,000,000 francs.

THE long-debated question of the repeal of the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is exciting much interest just now in the colonies. In Australia such marriages have long been legalised, and, as it is pointed out, the Acts of the Colonial Legislatures to this effect have been duly scrutinised by the law officers of the Crown and solemnly ratified by the Queen in Council. Under these circumstances the denial of legal recognition to such marriages outside the limits of the colonies is complained of as a grievous hardship. In a letter from "An Old Colonist" on this subject, published in the *Launceston Examiner* (Tasmania) for March 12, the practical evils of this anomaly are very forcibly set forth. "Thousands of colonists," it is stated, "are now personally interested in this question, which is especially important to those among them who contemplate revisiting the mother-country."

IN the House of Commons on May 6th, Mr. W. H. Smith asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether there was any foundation for the suggestion that the disaster to the Doterel might have been caused by a Whitehead torpedo lost by the Shah when practising at Sandy Point some time ago. Mr. Smith remarked that no doubt it would be desirable to have some information on the point, although he had no doubt in his own mind in regard to it. Mr. Trevelyan replied:—The letter which has appeared in the newspapers from the late signalman of the Shah is, so far as the fact that a torpedo was lost from the Shah at Sandy Point in 1878, quite correct. That torpedo, however, was unloaded, and was only used for experimental practice. It was picked up a few months ago by a young man—who got a very handsome reward—and brought home.

THE *Times*, referring to the revelation of French policy afforded by the statement of M. St. Hilaire and the circular which has been published with regard to the Tunisian expedition, remarks that it would be idle to pretend that the action of France will not somewhat weaken the sympathy and friendship that are entertained towards her in England. "In no country is there so much admiration for the French Republic as there is here. The adoption of free political institutions has assimilated French society to our own. On every ground there ought to be a cordial friendship between the two countries; and yet it must be admitted that France has lately been submitting our friendship to tests of some severity. In all the difficult negotiations which have marked the latest stages of the Eastern Question, this country has received no help from France, but rather the reverse; and the Greek question, which was hers pre-eminently, was dangerously compromised by her withdrawal at a critical stage. Commercially, too, our relations seem likely to enter upon a less agreeable phase. The new tariff, on which Mr. Forster has been commenting at Bradford, is justly regarded with great disfavour by our manufacturers. We sincerely hope that diplomatic and commercial friction of this kind will lead to no permanent unfriendliness between the two countries. But there is no denying that France has done herself harm with English public opinion by this Tunisian affair. It is not a feeling of jealousy, mercantile or political, that produces this result; it is rather a feeling of concern that a nation which seemed to have entered upon a better path should allow itself to be turned aside by fancied commercial interests into a course that is not in accordance with the best traditions of public law."

A FRENCH journal draws a comparison between the Army of 1870 and that of the present day. The writer commences by observing that it is generally supposed the effective of the active Army is much larger than it was ten years ago. To dispel this popular fallacy, he lays before us the following figures. In 1869, France possessed 22,366 officers and 422,124 men. In 1870, during the war, she had 22,579 officers and 572,595 men; and in 1871 this number was considerably augmented. To-day, although the war estimates are much higher than they were under the Empire, the effective of the Infantry is almost the same as it was ten years ago, and the Cavalry has only been augmented by about 10,000 officers and men. The Artillery, however, has been nearly doubled. In 1870, that branch of the Service was represented by 1,493 officers and 37,998 men. To-day we find 2,573 officers and 65,558 men. And we believe that the French Government intend to still further augment the Artillery by the creation of special corps of gunners, for duty in fortified places. We see that the Garde de Paris, a corps of old soldiers charged with the performance of special duties in the capital, has been increased by 500 men; and that the Gendarmes, who, though in reality mounted police, are under the orders of the War Minister, have had 2,000 added to their number. As concerns Algeria, it is remarked that the special corps which flourished in that colony have been diminished, having been reduced from 17,000 to 14,000 men. If, however, the effective of the Active Army has not been largely increased (and its increase would be to entail needless expense), there can be no doubt that a mobilisation in 1881 would be a very different affair to what it was in 1870, and that in the space of a fortnight the French companies could be raised from their present debilitated condition to the full strength, 250 men, and that behind the Active Army would be found a tolerably well-trained reserve.

THE DERBY.

THE following are the betting quotations on the Derby (to be run this afternoon), published the day the mail left London:—

THE DERBY.

(Run Wednesday, June 1. Distance, one mile and a half.)

5 to 2 agst	Peregrine	25 to 1 agst	Brag
7 to 1	—— Geologist	25 to 1	—— Simnel
8 to 1	—— Sir Charles	30 to 1	—— Town Moor
14 to 1	—— Fortissimo	30 to 1	—— Tristan
16 to 1	—— St. Louis	30 to 1	—— Golden Plover
20 to 1	—— Tunis	50 to 1	—— Don Fulano
20 to 1	—— Barrett	50 to 1	—— Cumberland
20 to 1	—— Iroquois	50 to 1	—— Culloden
20 to 1	—— Cameliard	50 to 1	—— Great Carle
25 to 1	—— Scobell	50 to 1	—— Bal Gal

The following detailed account of the Derby horses, by the "Special Commissioner" of the *Sportsman*, published on May 10, will be read this morning with interest:—

THE DERBY HORSES.

It is not a cheering circumstance for those who like to see a lot of really good horses running for the Derby, that only two or three at the most that are likely to compete can be considered of more than average excellence, so far as their appearance and public running are concerned. Peregrine undoubtedly bears the bell, on account of his victory for the Two Thousand Guineas, an the best recent performer, and as I have said on previous occasions, no valid reason can be advanced why he should not retain this supremacy in the race for the Derby. He is well bred, stands 16 hands high, with bone, substance, and length in proportion to his height. Although certainly not quite so truthful in symmetry as a fastidious critic might desire, Peregrine is a well-made horse, and a great point in his favour is that his limbs are powerful, well-formed, and perfectly sound. His action was particularly described in my notes from Newmarket last week after seeing him gallop for the first time in my life, and although I did not feel justified in standing alone on a dark horse to win so great a race as the Two Thousand Guineas, and particularly when I knew that his trainer had no very great fancy for him—because he had twice been beaten in his trials—I could not say one word against him on the morning of the race. The manner in which he *finished* his exercise gallop over the ground parallel with the Rowley Mile on the morning after his arrival told me that he could stay as well as *gallop*, and to the strong and resolute style in which he collared the ascent out of the Abingdon Mile Bottom, I drew attention for the reason that so very many horses fail at this point in all sorts of races. Peregrine is what may be termed an "all-round" sort of horse so far as his make, shape and action are concerned, and these are the sort of thoroughbreds that generally come best out of the great race at Epsom. Just at the point where non-stayers have in scores of instances begun to fail the son of Pero Gomez came out full of running, and won so easily by three lengths that had the race been finished at the Cambridgeshire Stand the verdict might have been twenty lengths. I therefore apprehend that while Peregrine remains firm on his limbs—and I have no reason to doubt that this will be the case—he is entitled to his position as first favourite in the betting on the Derby.

St. Louis would, in my opinion, have been the most dangerous opponent of the Russley horse, for both the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby had all gone well with him, but his loss of condition from being eased so long in his work will detract most seriously from his prospects of winning at Epsom. The colt has never been positively lame from the splint he developed early in the week preceding the Two Thousand Guineas, nor from any other cause since he was foaled. In fact, I have already written that I had the best possible authority for stating prior to the Craven Meeting that no horse ever trained for the Derby could have wintered better up to the time of the mishap than St. Louis. Thousands of people might have seen him galloping, sometimes ridden by Fordham, and at other times by Wood, on the Limekiln ground almost every morning during the Craven week, when the ground was as hard as it possibly could be at Newmarket. In fact, so satisfactory was considered the work he went through that he was a better favourite at the head of the quotations when the meeting closed than he was at its commencement. I know that it has been stated St. Louis had charges on his legs during the winter, but this the veterinary attendant of the stable can refute. Another story was that he had his leg in a pail after every gallop, but men of common-sense know very well that if such had been the case he would long ago have been struck out of both the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby. In fact to say that there was anything suspiciously wrong with St. Louis before the close of the Craven week is to seriously reflect on the capability of his veterinary attendant and trainer, and to charge his popular owner with unsportsmanlike conduct. If the colt was at all unsound on his limbs at as important a period of his training, Mr. Barrow would have known it, and at once communicated with his owner, and meanwhile instructed Sherrard to stop him in his work. Indeed, the latter would not have needed any such intimation from the veterinary surgeon, for if a man does not know sufficient of his business to instantly decide whether it is better to stop, ease, or go on with a horse in full work, he may as well be charged at once with gross ignorance and incompetency in his calling. Then, again, every turfman in England and in most parts of the world knows Mr. Crawfurd to have been a sportsman of unblemished honour during his very long career as an owner of racehorses, and if either Mr. Barrow or Sherrard had written him early in the spring, or even at a later period, that the horse's limbs would not stand firmly through a final preparation, he would, at any rate, have struck him out of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas. Indeed, when he knew there was no hope for the colt he would have laid himself open to a charge of "milking" to have kept him in the race for one moment. It may be said that St. Louis was kept in until the day of the race, although his owner had been communicated with as to his apparently helpless condition. We do not, however, know in what way Mr. Crawfurd was advised by the veterinary attendant as to the extent of the disarrangement, and this naturally brings me to the question as to who, if not Mr. Barrow, was to know whether it would be wise to scratch him or give him a chance up to the last. Of course there was the stoppage of his work for a week or more to be considered, but all racing-men know that St. Louis comes of a strain on the sire's side that do not require so much work as one-half the number of horses in training. In fact, we all know that his sire, Hermit, won the Derby after being on the walking list for weeks and after breaking a blood-vessel, and it was one of the greatest wonders ever known in racing that he was sent to the post. As regards the dam of St. Louis she bred Pilgrimage, who, we all know, was notoriously under suspicion on her fore legs, and constantly wore woollen bandages during her preparations for the only three races she ran as a three year old. Her first effort was for the Two Thousand Guineas, in which she cut down the first, second, and third in the Derby. In the same week she beat Jannette—the subsequent winner of the Oaks and St. Leger—and took the One Thousand Guineas. After this race she became more infirm than ever, and none but an artist in his calling could have brought her to the post at all. Yet Joseph Cannon delivered her at Epsom fresh and lively, if decidedly groggy on her limbs, and speculators backed her at evens for the Oaks in a field of eight runners. Jannette won by a length, and Pilgrimage was second on three legs and a swinger. She gave way altogether in this race, and never ran again.

Pellegrino, out of Lady Audley, one of the best-looking horses ever seen, gave way on one of his fore legs at Russley not more than a week prior to the Derby, for which he was an especial preparation by Robert Peck, and as Chamant went wrong it was considered that this colt had a chance second to none to win the great race. There is in fact an undoubted weakness in the stock of Lady Audley, who breeds racehorses of the first class by a variety of sires, and three of her best children have gone wrong at three years old. Pellegrino, by Macaroni, ran Chamant, the subsequent winner of the Two Thousand to a head for the Middle Park Plate. Pilgrimage was third for that race and won the Dewhurst Plate, and St. Louis, last year took the Middle Park Plate. Such a breed for speed and misfortune combined has scarcely had a parallel in the annals of the turf, and we must not blame the veterinary attendant or trainer of St. Louis for any lack of knowledge, zeal, and attention to St. Louis any more than censure Mr. Crawford for hoping against hope and delaying his elimination from the Two thousand Guineas until the day of the race.

Scobell ran just as I anticipated he would in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas, in so far that although he was then first favourite I placed him behind Cameliard in my anticipations before the race. In fact I have since the winter always expressed a doubt as to the *stamina* of the son of Carnival, and also feared in my Derby notes written in February that he might train "soft." He is a perfect little equine gentleman in appearance, but lacks the size and length of a thorough racehorse and I really do not expect to see any improvement in his fortunes on the Derby day.

Cameliard is, as I have previously stated, a great rakish-looking nag, lengthy enough for anything, and standing little, if any, short of 16 hands, with blood-like style and good symmetry for speed, but the formation of his fore legs is not by any means perfect for the journey down from Tattenham Corner in the race for the Derby.

Iroquois is not on a large scale, nor is he a very taking horse in his general appearance, but he has the great merit of being sound and clean on his fore legs, which are well formed, and, according to their present state, they appear well calculated to stand him throughout his racing career. On his best form, when he ran Bal Gal to a head for the July Stakes, having Thebais behind him, and won the Chesterfield at the same meeting, he would seem to have had a chance for the Two Thousand Guineas, but Bal Gal subsequently lost him in the race for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. In fact, his best performances were neutralised by the moderate show he subsequently made with inferior animals, and if he really was the good colt that he ran at the July Meeting, he would have appeared to lose heart or show the white feather before he retired for the season, as on the last occasion on which he performed Bal Gal made a sad example of him in the race for the Clearwell Stakes. When horses lose their form at two years old it is not safe to rely on their regaining it on the first occasion they run at three, and as Iroquois had the very powerful and by no means ignorant American party behind him who allowed him to start at 50 to 1 for the "Guineas," they must have thought very little of his chance to win. Hence I cannot recommend Iroquois for the Derby, and particularly if Peregrine keeps well. For a place he may, and probably will, be extensively supported both by his owner and public, and he may be second or third.

Sir Charles will, however, be a stop-gap to Iroquois at Epsom, for he is a much more powerful and better-looking colt all over. The only fault that can be found in the make up of Sir Charles is in the point where Iroquois excels, namely, in the shape of his fore legs, the former being a bit too straight on his pasterns to come down the hill at Epsom, while the latter can act on any sort of ground. Sir Charles is also in this respect inferior to Peregrine, although he is quite as big, as powerful, and symmetrical as the latter. I therefore must decline to give preference to Sir Charles over the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas.

Geologist I have not seen since last year, when, as regards his appearance, I did not consider him quite up to my standard of a Derby winner, and although I am well aware how rapidly the stock of Sterling improve with age, *à la* Isonomy and Fernandez, I must see him again before I recommend him to beat a horse like Peregrine. It is much in his favour that, on the last occasion he ran, for the Criterion Nursery at the Houghton Meeting, he beat Thora at weight for sex, and the latter recently ran Thebais to a neck for the One Thousand Guineas, but as St. Louis could really do anything with Thebais last year—although she is a very good mare—Geologist is not in the first class. It may, of course, be said that the path at Epsom is cleared of first-class animals, as even Peregrine may not be a "smasher," but it will take a lot to persuade me, and the public as well, that the Russley colt is not a more promising sort for the Derby than Geologist.

Fortissimo I have recently noticed at Newmarket. He has grown and thickened since last year, and has been doing his work in a satisfactory manner, but I do not much like either his legs or feet for the journey at Epsom, although they are sound enough for the present, and in my opinion Peregrine will make short work of him in the descent of the hill. On the dead flat at Doncaster he ran a good horse for the Tattersall Stakes, over seven furlongs, when he beat Simnel by three lengths, but the latter was giving him 7lb. a lot of weight, when it brings the impost of a two year old up to 9st. 7lb. which Simnel carried, and if the latter has remained sound in wind and limb—a contingency which I rather doubt may not be in his favour—one should be as good as the other on the Derby day.

Town More is one of the biggest and most powerful of the entries, but in these two points he is not the superior of Peregrine. He is, however, a high gore all round, and on that account the latter portion of the course at Epsom will not suit him. Besides this drawback, Peregrine, who is much the better mover of the two, beat him so far in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas that no reason can be shown why he should reverse that form.

Tunis is a very nice horse that has shown recent winning form, but I fear he is not quite good enough for the Derby, as he beat Montrose by only three quarters of a length on the only occasion he has been in public this year, and *that* running will not do to oppose Peregrine. Still I would sooner rely on Tunis than Brag, both in the ownership of Mr. Leopold Rothschild, whom we should all like to see win another Derby.

Barrett, a big and good-looking, but rather coarse, American-bred colt, has the reputation at Newmarket of being better than Iroquois. If the pair were tried together as two year olds at any period between July and November, we may believe this story, for Wandering Nun, Angelina, Mazurka, Maskelyne, Border Queen, Abana, and others were better than Iroquois within that space of time. Still Barrett would have to be more than three lengths better than Iroquois to win the Derby, and the trial of Peregrine with Iroquois was an honest and reliable race in public, which is rightly considered a better system to get at the real capabilities of racehorses than *timing* them by the American plan.

Don Fulano will never get so near Peregrine again as he did at Newmarket, and Cameliard, even with his faulty-shaped fore legs, ought to beat him wherever the two may finish at Epsom.

For Bal Gal, Tristar, Cumberland, Golden Plover, Culloden, Great Carle, &c., I have no liking, and in conclusion I believe the two horses by one sire, Peregrine and Sir Charles, will be first and second in the order named.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY 1881.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·742
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of air	·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·1
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	652
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during month	0·21
„ „ „ year	0·25
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st May	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Selim, the Little Pirate," 8-30 p.m.
Elphinstone Theatre, "Indra Sabha," 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Clan Alpine (s), Cardiff; Rohilla (s), London: Punjaub (s). Bussorah; Bereugaria, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pearl (s), to Bhownagar; Booldana (s), Calcutta; Coconada (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee; I. G. Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee; Lombardy (s), Venice; Kepler (s), Havre; Assyria (s), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bothal, Rohilla, Inch Marie, and Ellora entered, and the Hispania left, the dock yesterday.

UNSETTLED WEATHER AT NASSICK.—On the night of the 29th May there was a very heavy fall of rain in Nassick and adjacent villages; there was much thunder and very vivid lightning.

THEFT OF POULTRY.—Mahadoo Succaram was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a turkey belonging to Nowrojee Hormusjee. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played between the 1st Eleven of the Hindoo Cricket Club and the 1st Eleven of the 4th King's Own Regiment (F Company), on Thursday, the 2nd instant. Play will commence at 8-15 a.m. sharp.

BUNDER ACCIDENT.—Essoo Sudwah, a labourer employed at a grain godown at Carnac Bunder, while shifting bags of grain, sustained severe wounds to his head and face, also fracturing his right collar bone, caused by a bag of rice falling upon him. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The ship Berengaria, Captain J. Littlejohn, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Cardiff, reports that on Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th May, they experienced very heavy weather. The wind varied N. E. to S. W., blowing hard, 300 to 400 miles to the southward and westward of Bombay.

THEFT AT MOODY-KHANA STREET, FORT.—Hurjwan Ramjee, residing on the 4th floor of a house situated in Moody-Khana Street, Fort, reported to the Police the theft of a silver waist chain, currency notes, and cash, of the value of Rs. 77, alleged to have been stolen from a box in the complainant's premises on the night of the 29th.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Ruckmee woman, who died from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium which she had administered to herself in consequence of a recent quarrel with her husband and other of her relatives. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

HOUSE-BREAKING AT THE BELLASIS ROAD.—Dr. Dymuck, of the Government Medical Stores, situated on the Bellasis Road, reported to the Police on Monday last that some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning last the roof of one of the store-rooms of the stores was cut through and entered by some person. The thief having effected an entrance, removed a panel from a cupboard, from which he appears to have abstracted a tin box, which was broken open and its contents, Rs. 208-12-4, in currency notes and cash stolen therefrom. It is supposed that some one well acquainted with the internal arrangements of the premises committed the theft.

ASSAULTING AND RESISTING POLICEMEN IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTY.—Aga Mirza Mahomed, a notorious character, who stood charged at the instance of Soobedhar Morar Rao, of the Executive Police, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with assaulting and resisting two policemen in the execution of their duty at Cammateepoora on the 21st ultimo, was upon the evidence adduced convicted yesterday and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and further to forfeit the sum of Rs. 300, being the amount of the bond which he had entered into on a previous occasion for his future good behaviour. He was also further bound over in a sum of Rs. 500 in his own recognizance and two sureties in a sum of Rs. 250 each to keep the peace.

THEFT.—Muni, woman, and two noted characters named Wittul Hurrichund and Kessew Nishow, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 of stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 221-8, the property of Mancooverbai, woman, residing at Goolalwady, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 of the abetment of the offence and assisting in the disposal of the property knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoner No. 2, being an old offender, was sentenced to two years' similar imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DURBAR AT POONA IN HONOUR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.—The Council Hall on Monday evening presented a very interesting and picturesque appearance. At about 4 o'clock carriages of all descriptions were driven through the compound, and they contained almost all the native notables in the city of Poona. A number of policemen under European constables were placed from the gate leading to the entrance porch of the building, whose bright and pleasing aspect accorded well with the gorgeous colours in which some of the natives were arrayed, and rendered the whole scene both singular and entertaining. Mr. Crowe, the Acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, arrived at the Council Hall at 5 o'clock. There were in all about 450 invitations issued to Sirdars, Officers, Merchants, Vakils, and others of all castes and creeds. Amongst those who were present there were 13 first class Sirdars and 10 second class. There were also 5 who received first class Sirdars' honours and 26 who received the honours of the 2nd class. Among the rest there were 22 enrolled Sirdars of the 3rd class, and the rest received honours of the 3rd class. Twelve annual poshakhs were given to different Sirdars; 5 were given for one year only who attended the durbar for the first time. This year 8 heirs of Sirdars have succeeded their fathers; 5 new names were entered in the list of Sirdars as a special favour, on the ground of their either belonging to some old families, or having rendered good service towards Government.—*Deccan Herald.*

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT AND MURDERER.—We learn that some days ago the notorious dacoit Supana Sacta, for whose arrest a reward of rupees five hundred was offered by Government some two years ago, was arrested in H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's territory by order of our Special Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Cotgrave. The brutal murder of the dacoit informer, Gangaram Poman, at the village of Soopa, in the Poorandhar Taluk, will be in the recollection of many of our readers, and it is satisfactory to know that the person who committed the bloody deed has not escaped the retribution he so richly deserves. We think we have now heard the last of the dacoities which so disturbed the Deccan two years ago. Mr. Cotgrave has accounted for the chief members of the Koli gang, which was headed by Ramji Kasi Hireva, a member of Honaya's gang, who had remained at large for five years, and who, with seven others of the gang, have lately been convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to various terms of imprisonment. Now that the chief member of the gang, which did so much damage in the Poorandhur Taluk and the Sattara District, have also been brought to book, we surmise that the Deccan dacoities will silently lapse into a thing of the past. We congratulate Mr. Cotgrave on the success which has attended what must have been a most difficult and arduous undertaking, namely, the tracing out, step by step, of men who have been proclaimed offenders for more than two years, and the eventual arrest of them in a Native State.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain G. B. Chapman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European Mails and the following additiona passengers:—

For Brindisi—Sir Kenneth Cumming, and Mirza Hassan Ali Khan.
For Venice—Mr. McIvor.
For Aden—Mrs. M. Hodgson.

S. S. SUMATRA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail-steamer Sumatra, Captain E. Boselli, which sails to-day, at 12 noon:—

For Genoa.—Mr. R. Lupi, Mrs. Lupi, Mr. A. Agard, Mr. T. W. Miles, Mr. R. Garibaldi, Mrs. Garibaldi, three children and one native servant, Miss E. Bigex, Mr. E. Bigex, Mr. C. H. Trunnell, Rev. Fr. Benedict, Mrs Blascheck, and Mr. Emelie Guicciardi.
For Marseilles.—Mr. B. Sala and Mr. D. Sala.
For Suez.—Mr. Emile Ismalem.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

JUNE 1, 1881.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

The stations of corps beyond the frontier are printed in italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B" BRIGADE—	
D Battery	Mhow.
E Battery	Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—	
Depot	Kirkee.
I Battery	Ahmedabad and Baroda.
M Battery	Kurrachee.
N Battery	Hyderabad.
2ND BRIGADE—	
A Battery	Kirkee.
B Battery	Belgaum.
C Battery	Ahmednagar.
D Battery	Kirkee.
E Battery	Nusseerabad.
F Battery	Deesa.
G Battery	Neemuch.
4TH BRIGADE—	
A Battery	*Quetta.*
Depot	Bombay.
8TH BRIGADE—	
No. 5 Battery	*Chaman, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan.*
Depot	Poona.
No. 11 Battery	Aden.
No. 13 Battery	Aden.
No. 16 Battery	Aden.
No. 17 Battery	Bombay.
9TH BRIGADE—	
No. 10 Battery	Bombay.
No. 14 Battery	Bombay.
No. 15 Battery	*Quetta.*
Depot	Kurrachee.
11TH BRIGADE—	
No. 5 Battery	Mhow.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery	*Hurnai, Thull Chotiali, Gunda-kin-duff.*
Depot	Jacobabad.
No. 2 Mountain Battery	Poona.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company	Kirkee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.
1st Company	Aden.
2nd Company	*Kirkee.*
3rd Company	*Chaman.*
4th Company	*Sarakulla Pass Road.*
5th Company	Kirkee.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers	Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Bombay Lancers	Neemuch, Nusseerabad.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry	Poona.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	Deesa, Rajkot.
Poona Horse	Sirur.
Depot	Sirur.
1st Sind Horse	*Thull Chotiali, Hurnai, Gunda-kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Pirchowkey, Rendili, Thulli, Mull, Sibi.*
Depot	Jacobabad.
2nd Sind Horse	*Quetta, Kach, Gulistan, Segi, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai.*
Depot	Jacobabad.
3rd Sind Horse	Jacobabad.
Aden Troop	Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

4th Regiment [2nd Batt]	Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa.
15th Regiment [2nd Batt]	Poona, Kirkee.
17th Regiment [2nd Batt]	Nusseerabad, Neemuch.
29th Regiment	Mhow, Asirghar, Indore, Ahmednagar.
61st Regiment	*Quetta.*
Depot	Mhow.
62nd Regiment	Aden.
78th Highlanders	Depot Poona.
89th Regiment	Belgaum, Kolhapur.
98th Regiment	Kurrachee, Hyderabad.
Rifle Brigade [1st Batt]	Poona, Satara.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers	Mhow.
2nd Grenadiers	Nusseerabad.
3rd Light Infantry	Belgaum.
4th Rifles	*Katch, Chuppar, Bolan Posts.*
Depot	Ahmednagar.
5th Light Infantry	Deesa.
6th Regiment	Neemuch.
7th Regiment	Bhuj.
8th Regiment	*Sibi, Gunda-Kin-duff, Nari Gorge, Bolan Posts, Pirchowkey, Rendili, Thulli.*
Depot	Poona.
9th Regiment	*Quetta, Kushdil Khan.*
Depot	Deesa.
10th Light Infantry	Domus.
11th Regiment	Poona.
12th Regiment	Rajkote, Dwarka.
13th Regiment	*Quetta, Dina-Karez, Mehterzai, Bolan Posts.*
Depot	Mhow.
14th Regiment	Aden, Perim.
15th Regiment	*Thull Chotiali.*
Depot	Ahmedabad.
16th Regiment	Poona.
17th Regiment	Satara, Bombay, Tanna.
18th Regiment	Mehidpur, Agar, Indore.
19th Regiment	Malegaon.
20th Regiment	Baroda.
21st Regt. [Marine Batt]	Bombay, Persian Gulf.
22nd Regiment	Belgaum, Kaladgi.
23rd Light Infantry	Ahmedabad.
24th Regiment	*Hurnai, Sharigh, Spintangi.*
Depot	Mhow.
25th Light Infantry	Bombay.
26th Regiment	Ahmedabad, Surat.
27th L. I. [1st Beluchi].	Hyderabad.
28th Regiment	*Afghanistan, en route* to Dharwar.
Depot	Surat.
29th Regt [2nd Beluchis]	Kurrachee.
30th Regt [Jacob's Rifles]	Jacobabad, Sukkur.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON, C. S. I.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday:—

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to mark the close of the official career of the Honourable Colonel William Coussmaker Anderson, C. S. I., Commissioner of Survey and Settlement in this Presidency and Mysore, by a public recognition of the long and meritorious services which he has consistently rendered to Government for forty-one years. Except a brief interval of active Military service, in the Sikh War in 1848, Colonel Anderson's whole official life has been identified with the admirable system of Survey and Settlement of the Land Revenue which has taken shape and grown to maturity since he was first attached to that Department. In the course of many years spent as Assistant Superintendent of Survey under the influence of the distinguished men to whose keen insight and sound judgment this Presidency owes its survey system, Colonel Anderson acquired at once a thorough mastery of the principles and practice of that system and a complete knowledge of the habits and sentiments of the people for whose benefit it was devised. The experience thus laboriously built up, Colonel Anderson afterwards brought to bear on a larger field in 1865 as Survey and Settlement Commissioner of the Southern Division, to which was shortly added the Province of Mysore, and in 1877 as sole Survey and Settlement Commissioner in this Presidency, in which capacity his counsel, always clear, energetic and decided, has been at the command of Government in the discussion of all the difficult questions which attend the assessment of the Land Revenue and affect the interests of the agricultural classes. His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that the Resident at Mysore has expressed a sense entirely in accord with that entertained by this Government of the high ability and judgment displayed by Colonel Anderson in the survey of that Province. Since 1874, as a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, Colonel Anderson has applied his special knowledge and judgment to the elaboration of many measures of the first importance and value. His local knowledge was also of particular service to the Government in directing the measures for the relief of the famine-stricken population in 1876-78.

In now saying farewell to the last of the distinguished officers who have devoted themselves to the Bombay Land Revenue Settlement from its creation to its maturity, His Excellency in Council is sensible that Government in that Department of the Administration is about to lose an adviser in whom ability, energy, and judgment are combined with professional experience and thorough knowledge of the people, in a measure which can hardly be reproduced.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama presided. The special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company held on the 4th May, 1881 (which appeared in our advertisement columns), were confirmed.

The following resolution was then proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and seconded by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy:—"That Messrs. John Gordon and Damoderdass Tapidass be appointed liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 500 each, and that the business of the liquidation shall be conducted by such liquidator, as may for the time being be present in Bombay."

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting terminated.

MADRAS.

MRS. ADAM.—Mrs. Adam and family left Ootacamund on Saturday noon for Bombay *en route* for England. They arrived at Mettapolliem the same evening, and left immediately by special train, consisting of seven carriages. They embark at Bombay to-morrow. Dr. Fox, the Governor's surgeon, and Captain Gordon accompany them as far as Bombay, and Captain Wyllie, Mrs Adam's brother, will accompany them as far as Alexandria. The Ootacamund paper of Saturday says:—"Notwithstanding the deep grief which Mrs. Adam is suffering she was so far thoughtful and considerate of the sympathy that has been shown her in her great trial that a few friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Roupell, were summoned to Government House yesterday to receive from Mrs. Adam an expression of thanks and gratitude for the kind sympathy that her bereavement has called forth, which from the short residence of herself and the late Governor was quite unexpected, but cordially appreciated. We believe Mrs. G. Clerk and Mrs. Tennatt are among those who have done their utmost to help Mrs. Adam to bear the severe shock. We hear also that the bereaved lady has hitherto borne her loss with Christian fortitude and courage." It is said that the Government have granted ten thousand pounds to the widow as a bonus.—*Madras Times*, May 30.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE LATE NAWAB SIR GHULAM HASSAN KHAN.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor having heard with deep regret of the death of Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., desires to place on record his high appreciation of the value of the services of a most gallant and distinguished gentleman, whose active career covered a space of more than 30 years, during which he never failed to win the attachment, respect, and admiration of all officers with whom he served. Descended from one of the noblest and most influencial families of the Derajat, Ghulam Hassan Khan, at an early age, offered his sword and the services of his followers to the British Government. He distinguished himself by the valour and skill with which at a critical time he effected the capture of the Fort of Laki, in Marwar, and frustrated the advance of the rebel garrison of Bannu to Mooltan. Throughout the campaign of 1857-58, he served as Native Commandant of the 15th Mooltan Cavalry, a corps which he himself raised and, under Colonel Cureton, C. B., led through fifteen general actions, in all of which he conducted himself as a most brave, cool-headed, and chivalrous soldier. For five years, including the critical period following the death of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, he was entrusted with the responsible and honourable post of Envoy to the Court of Kabul, the duties of which he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the Government which he served, while his high character and judicious counsel won for him no less the trust and esteem of the Afghan ruler. Before his death, he crowned a distinguished career with services of the highest value during the late campaigns at Kandahar and in Kabul, where he was ever a trusted and honoured counsellor. He merits were fully recognized, and his loyal services liberally rewarded by the grant of large *jagirs* and other emoluments, by the hereditary title of Nawab, and by the honour of Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The loyalty and devotion of the Nobles and Chiefs of this Province has ever been secured and valued by the British Government, but by none has it ever been served more faithfully and honourably than by the late Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, who will long be remembered as a gallant soldier, an able counsellor, and a chivalrous gentleman.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT AMRITSAR.—"The accident occurred four miles the other side of Amritsar, and the cause of the accident is at present under magisterial enquiry, presumably, as was mentioned last evening. The accident occurred about 9 a. m. to the up local train, and the Agent of the company, with the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Dr. Center, and the Traffic, Locomotive and Engineering representatives, went to the spot by the 12-30 train from Lahore. In the meantime, a special train from Amritsar had taken out help and medical aid, and the dead and injured were removed from the *debris* of the broken third-class carriage, and taken into Amritsar, and were placed in the hospital there by 10-45 a. m.; and thanks to the unremitting care and attention bestowed upon the sufferers by Dr. Ross, the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, well assisted by his subordinates in the medical department, everything that science and skill could do to relieve the injured was done promptly, and at once. There were 19 patients in the hospital, including four women and one child; one case of amputation of the leg below the knee has been carried out; two severe cases of concussion and one of injury to the spine were looked upon as dangerous. The others, with the exception of half a dozen badly maimed, were only suffering from splinter wounds. The four dead bodies, consisting of two men, one woman, and a child, were placed in the dead-house. All were recognisable. At the scene of the accident, the first thing to strike our attention was a covered goods wagon standing on the line with only one pair of wheels. The axle of the other pair having become broken, and dropping down behind, caused the accident. One hundred yards beyond this wagon at level-crossing No. 30, and in the angle of the Rajbuha banks crossing the railway, was one loaded covered wagon and one third-class carriage a both upside down, the latter broken to pieces. The dead and wounded had to be extricated from within the *debris* of this last carriage. The next carriage was a third-class standing partly on the line with 3 other third-class carriages standing off the rails: they had been brought to a stand-still by the wheels belonging to the broken axle. The timbers of a culvert behind these wheels had been torn up, and the permanent way had been much cut up, and 2 rails broken. Operations were pushed on to clear the line, and by 8 p.m. the broken carriages were thrown off the rails, and the road repaired to admit of the up Bombay Mail passing over. The rapid restoration of the permanent way was due in a great measure to Mr. Mervyn Wrench, the Resident Engineer, who worked very laboriously in getting the line relaid and repaired. This is the first serious accident attended by loss of life, to the public, which has occured on the S. P. and D. Railway. The accident occurred at 9 a.m. and by 10-45 a.m., or within an hour and forty-five minutes, every one of the injured passengers was being treated in the Amritsar hospital. Curious to remark, although large crowds of the country people collected at the spot—not one offered to aid in extricating the wounded, and when this was being done and the injured taken out from under the shattered remains of the third-class carriage by the guard and other passengers, the agriculturists all ran away.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BIRTHDAY LEVEE AT SIMLA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ON Tuesday, the 24th May, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General, attended by his personal suite, held a leveé at Peterhoff.

The following is the list of gentlemen who were present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Baring, Major, the Hon'ble E., CSI., CIE.
Collen, Capt, E H H
Crofton, Major-Genl, J.
Cunningham, Surgn-General J M.
Crawford, Surgn-General T
Collins, Mr F F.
Cunningham, Major-Genl, A, CSI, CIE.
Crosthwaite, Mr R J.
Chesney, Colonel G F.
Davies, Surg-Major R W.
Dane, Mr L W.
Eustace, Capt F.
Egerton, Capt C.
Goldie, Major G.
Gibbs, the Hon'ble James, CSI., CIE.
Grant, Mr C.
Greaves, Major-Genl. G R, CB.
Horne, Col I C
Haines, Lieut G.
Hughes, Lieut-Genl W T, CB.
Hope, Mr T C, CSI.
Hughes, Lieut H W.
Henderson, Lieut-Col P D., CSI.
Hogg, Mr F R.
Halsey, Mr W S.
Innes, Col J J McLeod, VC.
Lyall, Mr J B.
Lyall, Mr A C, CB.
Leslie, Brigadier-Genl G.
Maisey, Lieut E L.
Mylne, Col W C R.
Melvill, Mr P S, CSI
Mathew, the Ven'ble Archdeacon.
Macpherson, Mr J M.
Molesworth, Mr G L.
Newmarch, Lieut-Col P R.
Naksh Band Khan, Ressaldar Major, Sirdar Bahadoor.
Oldfield, the Hon'ble R C.
Pollard, Major-Genl C.
Stewart, H E General, Sir D M, GCB. CIE.
Stokes, the Hon'ble W, CSI, CIE.
Thomson, the Hon'ble A R, CSI, CIE.
Townsend, Surgn-General S G, CB.
Trevor, Colonel W S, VC.
Young, Mr W M.

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Alexander, Col.
Allgood, Lieut G G H.
Bird, Lieut W.
Benthall, Capt.
Bushman, Lieut-Col.
Burn, Lieut H Petham.
Bailey, Capt C S.
Biscoe, Lieut-Col.
Bengough, Lieut-Col.
Broadbent, Capt J E.
Brooke, Mr W R.
Barrow, Mr W F.
Baden-Powell, Mr B H.
Barbour, Mr D.
Blandford, Mr H F.
Burton, Major.
Bell, Capt M S.
Bacon, Lieut.
Bamfield, Col A H.
Brown, Mr C.
Bellew, Surgn-Maj H W, CSI
Clowes, Lieut C E.
Combe, Lieut-Col B.
Cooke, Maj H R.
Cole, Capt H H.
Carpendale, Lieut J M.
Channing, Mr F C.
Caldecourt, Capt.
Crombie, Dr A
Cullin, Mr E V S.
Chanter, Capt E J.
Campbell, Lieut.-Col Sir J.
Christie, Mr J T.
Capland, Lieut-Col.
Collin, Mr E W.
Cunningham, Mr A F D
Cooke, Mr Charles.
Charley, Major.
Douglas, Mr E R
Dy r, Mr A E
Dyer, Mr E.
Dallas, Surgn-Maj A M.
Dennys, Mr E A.
Eteson, Lieut.-Col.
Eteson, Surgn-Maj A.
Elston, Mr. J.
Ewart, Maj.
Filgate, Maj A J.
Freeman, Lieut B L.
Ford, Maj H I E.
Firebrace, Capt F.
French, Lieut B E.
Fanshawe, Mr H C.
Francis, Capt R.
Fordyce, Rev J.
Goad, Mr Horace.
Gomaing, Mr H R.
Goldney, Mr W G.
Grant, Capt J.
Hallen, Mr J H B.
Harvey, Mr W.
Hope, Capt T.
Hallowes, Maj H J.
Howett, Maj.
Hynes, Mr G J.
Hunter, Maj A S.
Higginson, Capt.
Hatch Lieut A V.
Hensman, Mr H.
Henderson, Lieut-Col K.
Hutchinson Capt J B.
Hall, Capt.
Hearn, Mr E M.
Jacob, Mr T.
Jones, Lieut-Col G T.
Jacob, Mr A M.
Kirby, Mr F.
Kinloch, Lieut H A.
Lewis, Surgn-Maj T R.
Livingstone Learmouth, Mr.
Litster, Lieut, A.
Lynch, Capt J B.
Lockhart, Lieut-Col W S A, CB.
Langdon, Surgn-Maj.
Leigh, Capt F.
Leeds, Mr.
Lane, Mr J H
Maitland, Capt P T.
Marshall, Capt G F L.
Maisey, Col F C.
Mitchell, Mr P.
Murray, Col A H.
Mason, Lieut A H.
Marston, Brig-Surgn.
Mallins, Capt W.
MacNeill, Maj D.
Murray, Capt J.
Mitchell, Mr W.
Michell, Lieut St John F.
Montagu, Col A W.
Moore-Lane, Lieut-Col.
Neville, Maj.
Nedham, Lieut E M.
Nisbet, Maj R P.
Nedham, Col.
Newbery, Maj E.
O'Meara, Mr A.
Ottley, Capt J W.
Onslow, Lieut R C.
Owen, Surgn C W.
Ommanney, Lieut G S.
Patrick, Rev Fr.
Piterson, Lieut-Col F.
Plowden, Mr. W C.
Pears, Lieut T C.
Robinson, Maj J C.
Rattray, Mr A.
Rogers, Lieut.
Ross, Mr D.
Richardson, Maj J B.
Robertson, Mr F A.
Reynolds, Lieut-Col E S.
Roberts, Surg-Maj E H.
Robertson, Capt J.
Sargeaunt, Capt.
Saunders, Mr L S.
Sanford, Lieut-Col.
Stewart, Maj R M.
Street, Commander A.
Sawyer, Capt H A.
Sampson, Mr A B.
Stone, Mr E H.
Swinton, Maj.
Saunders, Mr W M.
Simons, Capt J M.
Saward, Maj.
Shakespear, Maj.
Stanton, Lieut-Col F S.
Tyndall, Mr R.
Tupper, Mr C L.
Towers, Mr G L.
Towelle, Lieut W M.
Taylor, Lieut R J.
Tomkins, Capt W P.
Townsend, Maj.
Tombe, Lieut.
Vere, Lieut H.
Venour, Surg-Maj.
Webster, Co.
Walker, Mr James.
Wilson, Capt W B.
White, Lieut W L.
Wright, Lieut C.
Wyllie, Lieut-Col.
Wallace, Lieut A.
Ward, Capt H A H.
Wortham, Capt J.
Wells, Lieut G H.
Willock, Maj G. W.
Wait, Mr. L G.
Williams, Lieut-Col.

List of Gentlemen who were presented at the Leveé:—

NAMES.	PRESENTED BY
Powlette, Capt N	Maj-Genl Sir C M Macgregor KCB, CSI, CIE.
Grant, Mr J A	Major R P Nisbet.
Frazer, Surg-Major P T	Col Alexander.
Chapman, Capt F C	Mr W S Halsey.
Rawlins, Mr J P.	Major R P Nisbet.
Donie, Mr J M	Mr J B Lyall.
Higgins, Mr T F	Mr F R Hogg.
Ogden, Mr W	Col J J McLeod Innes, VC.
Hewitt, Mr J P	Lieut-Col Henderson.
Newmarch, Lieut L S	Lieut-Col Newmarch.
Kavanagh, Dr.	Capt Mallins.
Stephen, Surg-Major A	Surg-Genl Cunningham.
Hilton, Mr J E	Major-Genl C Pollard, RE.

List of Native Gentlemen who attended the Levee:—

Sardar Jagat Singh, CIE.
Sardar Atar Singh, CIE.
Dewan Bishan Singh, CIE.
Sirdar Nabi Baksh, CIE.
Rai Gopaul Mohun, Sircar Bahadoor.
Lala Bhagwandas Motamid, Kashmir State.
Lala Bhugwandas Patiala Vakil.
Kazi Syud Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Kameence Comud Mookerjee.
Moulvi Nawabjan.
Mohammad Abdulla Khan.
Pandit Kishori Lal.
Dewan Gobind Sahai.
Sodhi Huken Singh.
Bhai Gurdit Singh.
Gharil Bakhsh Khan.
Karm Chand.

List of Native Gentlemen who were presented at the Levee:—

NAMES.	PRESENTED BY
Sardar Assad Khan	Mr A C Lyall, CB.
Cazi Mahomed Aslam	Mr F D Cunningham.
Rai Hitter Ram Bahadoor	Mr A C Lyall, CB.
Ajoodhin Neth Pandit	Hon'ble W Stokes, CSI.
Pundit Ram Dyal	By Secretary, Foregin Dept.

Gentlemen unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee:—

O'Conor, Mr J E.
Dankes, Mr F C.
Mallock, Lieut-Col H
Gott, Col W C.
Markey, Surgn-Maj.
Arnott, Capt N.
Leitner, Dr G W.
Ryan, Mr A F.
Slater, Rev J.
Hutchinson, Lt-Genl C W.
Murray, Col R.
Nuthal, Capt.
Graham, Capt D C.
Barnes, Mr F.
Haywood, Capt W.
Brander, Capt E R S.
Chalmers, Mr A B.
Trevor, Major.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INDIAN TEAS IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following extracts from the Melbourne papers concerning the sale of Indian teas in Australia have been furnished for the information of the Government of India by Mr. Inglis, the Executive Commissioner for India at the Melbourne Exhibition. The teas were partially sent by the Calcutta Syndicate, and partly imported by Messrs. Henty and Co., their agents on their own private behalf. The result is considered satisfactory and promising.

Extract from the *Age*, 19th March, 1881.

"The attention of the tea trade has been engrossed to-day by the auction sale of Indian teas. Shipments of some of the best districts were catalogued, and from the box no less than 3,026 half-chests were quitted, realizing for Assam Pekoes 1s. 6¼d. to 2s. 2d., broken Assam Pekoe, 1s. 2½d., to 1s. 3½d., Assam Pekoe Souchoung, 1s. 7d., broken Assam Pekoe Souchoung, 11d. to 12d., Cachar Orange Pekoe, 1s. 10½d., Cachar Pekoe, 1s. 8d., broken Cachar Pekoe, 1s. to 1s. 3d. Cachar Pekoe Souchoung, broken, 1s. to 1s 1d., Darjeeling Pekoe Souchoung, broken, 1s. to 1s. 1½d., Darjeeling Pekoe, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. Bulked Indian teas ranged from 1s 3½d. to 5s. 5½d. for Pekoes. Pekoe, Souchoungs, from 11½d. to 1s. 3½d. and broken leaf, from 11d. to 1s. Every line submitted was sold; the attendance of the trade was large, and purchases were made freely on Queensland, Adelaide, and Sydney account. It is worthy of note that the quantity of Indian tea quitted at this one auction is about equal to their own previous yearly imports. This is a clear illustration of the commercial use of our international exhibitions. Without going into particulars of prices realized as compared with previous sales, we may fairly assert that the auction to-day was an unqualified success, illustrating as it does an enormous increase in the demand for general consumption since these teas have been more freely introduced to the public. It is specially gratifying to ourselves from the fact that *The Age* was the first journal to recognize the benefits which would accrue to Victoria in dividing more evenly her tea trade between India and China."

Extract from the *Argus* 19th March, 1881.

"The sale of the Syndicate's Indian teas this afternoon was as remarkable for the satisfactory prices realized as for the rapidity with which the entire quantity was cleared off. The attendance of the trade was most complimentary to the quality and condition of the goods offered, and the bidding was most animated throughout. About 3,340 half chests, submitted to competition, were all taken up at prices ranging from 11d. to 2s. 2d. in bond. Privately 250 quarter-chests, Foochow low to good medium. Congous have been placed at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d."

Extract from the *Daily Telegraph*, 19th March, 1881.

"The Indian tea sale to-day attracted an exceptionally large attendance, much interest being evinced by the trade and all interested. Mr. Sibthorp, the Commissioner for the Government of India, and representative of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate, was present. The entire catalogue was cleared at up to 2s. 2d. per lb., this price being obtained for a small line of Assam Pekoes. The other lots from this district ranged from 14½d. to 18½d., Cachar Pekoes 1s. 10d., and Orange Pekoes up to 1s. 10½d., Ordinary Pekoes up to 1s. 5½d.; Pekoe Souchoungs 1s. 7d.; Darjeelings, 12½d. to 1s. 4d.; other districts from 11d. to 1s. 4½d. The result of the sale from a business point of view should be gratifying to Indian tea-planters, as the prophesies of those interested in the China trade, that the public would soon have enough of Indian teas have been clearly refuted. The public tastes for these growths is spreading rapidly, and if prices can be arranged to suit our markets, we shall soon find the products of plantations owed by Englishmen in very general use at the breakfast tables of Australia."

THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria with the Princess Stephanie of Belgium was celebrated at Vienna on May 10. Although the *cortége* was only to start from the Burg at 11 o'clock, shortly after nine those not on duty began to assemble. Some 60 or 70 court ladies, richly dressed and fully keeping up the renown of Vienna for richness in diamonds, took up their places, while the place reserved for the suites of the foreign princes and deputations was also filled up before 10 a.m. These who were intended to form part of the procession had in the meantime assembled in the saloon of the Burg, and a few minutes after 11 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the coming of the *cortége*. In front came six pages in red and gold, then the court officials, followed by a long procession of chamberlains, Privy councillors, and Knights of the Golden Fleece. These took up the places assigned to them, the music in the choir struck up, and shortly afterwards the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, both in general's uniform, appeared surrounded by the great court dignitaries. According to the custom, the officiating cardinal received them at the door, offering them the consecrated water. Next came the Empress and the Queen of the Belgians, and between them walked the bride dressed all in white, with a silver-embroidered veil. She wore on her head a crown-like diadem and a myrtle wreath. The Crown Prince followed, and after him came most of the members of the Imperal family and the foreign princes and princesses. All being in their places, the bridal couple went up to their Majesties, and, having bowed, went back to their seats before the high altar. The ceremony began with an address delivered by the officiating cardinal. He referred to the marriage of their present majesties in the same church 27 years ago, and spoke of the sanctity of the matrimonial tie for Christians. It was not, he said, as the world sometimes believed, a mere contract stipulating rights between man and wife, but a union of the innermost soul, binding them together indissolubly. The Cown Prince, the heir of the Hapsburgs and the hope of Austria, had been prepared for this ceremony by his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, bowing down there before the King of Kings; and the prayers of millions in Austria were united at that moment in asking for a blessing from above on the bridal couple, the Imperial House, and the peoples of Austria. The Cardinal, though 70 years of age, has so sonorous a voice that he could be distinctly heard all over the church. After the address came the short marriage service and the exchange of rings. The "Wedding March" by Haydn concluded the ceremony, after which the bridal couple were tenderly embraced by their Royal parents and the members of the Imperial House. To the sounds of the "Brabanconne" the court withdrew to the Royal apartments of the Burg. The ringing of bells and salutes of artillery announced the entry of the bridal couple into the church and the exit, which was made in the same order as the arrival, only the Crown Prince on leaving led the Crown Princess and went before their Majesties. Shortly after 12 o'clock the ceremony was over. After a family dinner at five o'clock the young couple left the capital amid the loud cheers of the assembled crowds.

The illumination on Monday night was another popular fête like that of Sunday. In the Prater all the traffic of carriages and tramways had been stopped since dusk, and the people of Vienna had exclusive possession of the streets. The faubourgs sent in their thousands and hundreds of thousands towards the center of the town, and they disported themselves there, jostling each other freely but good humouredly. As for the Ringstrasse and the narrow main streets of the inner town they were almost impassable. Such was the crowd which thronged the streets of Vienna to see the illuminations. The various currents were continually coming to a deadlock, until the stronger one divided and dispersed the weaker one. There were, indeed, those who got impatient, but they were only laughed at, for the bulk was decidedly in good humour, and did not mean to be disturbed in its frolic, which not even a single policeman was their to interfere with. There was a humming in this moving human beehive reminding one of the sound of the sea when the breakers rolled slowly and regularly towards a sandy beach. With the exception of the Ring and some of the main thoroughfares in the inner town and the suburbs, the old Viennese style of illuminating the houses with candles and lamps in the windows was in full force. Nor was the appearance thus presented very meagre, as the allowance of lights was liberal, in many instances half-a-dozen and even more to one window. Where gas and red and blue lights had been used, and even where here and there the electric light had been brought into play, it was almost always in combination with the lamp and candle lights. The effect was better than might have been imagined, the stronger light bringing out the main features of the building, while the weaker light prevented the rest from being quite thrown into darkness. In those palatial buildings about the Schwarzonburg Platz the effect was decidedly striking. The triumphal arch which had been erected close by the Ring by the English residents of the city threw everything else in its vicinity into the shade, and became a centre of attraction for the crowd—and a grateful crowd it was, too—for whenever it found anything that pleased it, it stopped and cheered. The illumination of St. Stephen's tower by the electric light unfortunately turned out a failure. Something was evidently wrong with the apparatus for working it, and the result was that the light at that great elevation looked very much like a candle light. The perfect behaviour of the crowd excited the admiration of every one. Not a drunken man was to be seen, and not a serious quarrel seemed to have required the interference of the police. The King of the Belgians, in undress uniform and accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, was seen among the crowd, evidently not at all uneasy at its joyful mood, but entering fully into the spirit of the fun. He certainly saw a sight which could not be seen in many other capitals.

DIAMONDS.

SAPPHIRES.

CATSEYES.

OPALS.

EMERALDS.

RUBIES.

PEARLS.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON

Importer of
Precious Stones.

Introducer of
Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

BARBERA, Rs. 18; BAROLA, Rs. 20: MUSCADELA, Rs. 20; NEIRSTEINER, Rs. 22-8-0; PIS PORTER, Rs. 24; LAUBENSTEIMER, Rs. 21-8-0; UILLANGER, Rs. 21-8-0; POLUGAY, Rs. 22-8-0; PRESBURGO, Rs. 21-8-0. To be had only at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
Star of India Brandy ....Rs. 20 per doz.
LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux ....Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons .... ,, ,, 13 ,,
REMINGTON & Co.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRA,
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

	Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Choice Reserve	....	Black	.... Rs. 28 per doz.

REMINGTON & Co.

BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.
Prices on application.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. LYON & Co.:—
FROM MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LONDON.

	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand "Extra dry" ..	..Rs. 48	26
"Dry" ..	,, 48	
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints ..	,,	38½
Moselle (Sparkling)	,, 40	..
Sherry (Pale dry)	,, 27	..
Madeira	,, 27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville	,, 25	..
Do. Do. Citran	,, 20	..
Do. St. Estephe	,, 12	..
Brandy	,, 36	..
FROM MESSRS. GEORGE GOULET & Co., REIMS.		
Champagne, Extra dry (Pints in 2 doz. Cases)	45	21
FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co. BURTON-ON-TRENT.		
Hogsheads	78	
Kilderkins	30	

The undersigned are Sole Agents for the above shippers. Special terms to wholesale buyers.

LYON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	,, 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	,, 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	,, 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 21 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Divian	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.
WARDEN & Co.
5, Meadow Street Fort.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

"BOOMER" PRESSES,
ADOPTED BY H. M.'s GOVERNMENT,
(OVER 6,000 SOLD)

CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.
Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.
The Standard Oil Company of New York have 150 "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.
AGENTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN BENGAL
BURN & COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.
W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London.
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW,
AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ½ lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
Just received a small parcel of these exquisite Cigars.

LA FLOR DE FAO	...per box of 100	Rs. 19
LA CAMAGUEYANA	... ,,	,, ,, 22
EL BOMBO	... ,,	,, ,, 25
BELINDA	... ,,	,, ,, 25
LA AFRICANA	... ,,	,, ,, 27
PUNCH	... ,,	,, ,, 32
LORD BYRON	... ,,	50 ,, 12
FLOR DE YNCLAN	... ,,	25 ,, 10

An early application is respectfully advised.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.
PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).
THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.
PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).
THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).
LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.
ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded ree with written guarantee to any part of India.
All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.
What do the Authorities say?

"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."
THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."
DR. M. DOMETT STONE says "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."
DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."
DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."
"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have *ever* seen."
HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."
DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says "In every respect all that could be wished."
DR. GEORGE H. CYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."
"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD":" It is an Oil of the very finest quality."
DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."
DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."
DR. ABOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."
DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extent."
"THE LANCET" says "It is one of the purest we have *ever* met with."
DR. C. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"
J. J. PEARSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.
CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!
Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists' and Storekeepers' Godowns.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.
Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)						TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass				Rs. 70
,, 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	,, 130
,, 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		,, 60
,, 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	,, 85
,, 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		,, 190
,, 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto		winding and setting behind	,, 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.
MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.
PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...	Rs. 85	to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ...	125	225
do and chiming quarters......	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185
PALKI TIME-PIECES.		
(Not striking) a number of choice designs..........	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-LINKS.
Sets of three Studs, Collar Button, and Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires,
IN PLAIN DEAD GOLD, *are very fashionable and much worn just now.*
Price, the set, Rs. 52; or Studs, Rs 18; Sleeve-Links or Solitaires, Rs. 28; Collar Button, Rs. 9; 18-carat Gold.]

HORSE-SHOE SETS. Rs. 62.
LAPPED AND ENGRAVED SETS. Rs. 68.

ENGRAVED SETS.
from Rs. 40.

ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED SETS, from Rs. 45.
ONYX OR SARDONYX SETS, from Rs. 60.

COMPLETE DRESS SETS.
All Gold, "Knot" Pattern, 5 Vest Buttons, 3 Shirt Studs, and Collar Button, with Sleeve-Links, Rs. 95.

DRESS VEST BUTTONS IN SETS OF 5 & 6.
Pearl Centre and Enamelled, Rs. 115.
Turquoise Pave, Rs. 95. Enamelled Strap and Buckle, Rs. 110. Coral, Rs. 65. All Gold, Rs. 63. Onyx, Rs. 41 and Rs, 70. White Cornelian, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45. Malachite, Rs. 26.

COLLAR BUTTONS.
Plain Engraved, or Set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 25.
Set with fine Brilliant Diamond, Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

STUDS
In great variety, plain Gold, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 12 to 100.
May 2, 1881. RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. NEPAUL
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
HATS AND BONNETS.
ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS.

N. B.—AS WE IMPORT ALL OUR GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, purchasers may rely on getting ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS AT A MINIMUM RATE OF PROFIT, and we are in receipt of a CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES by every mail as the new goods make their appearance either in London or Paris.

The only establishment in India where you can have all requisites at European rates is the

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	,, 60	extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	,, 60	
In fine Silver case with key	,, 60	
In fine Silver case keyless	,, 70	

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	,, 30
In semi-Hunting	,, 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
THORPE AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs.	as.
Reversible Drab and Black Nainsook, very durable, all sizes, per suit ...	10	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes ...	12	8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3-8; Leggings ...	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes ...	13	8
Cap to match, Rs. 3-8; Leggings ...	4	8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article...	25	0
Leggings to match ...	10	8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes ...	35	0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard ...	6	8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each...	24	0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each ...	12	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs ...	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribbs ...	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, best Twill Silk, best quality ...	13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas ... ... Rs. 5-8 and	6	8

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AIR-TIGHT TIN DRESS-BOXES.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.
In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns* Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.
All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four-fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete	Suit.
,, Silk and Wool ,, ...	,, 18-8	,,	,,
,, Oxford Cloth..........	,, 11	,,	,,
,, Zephyr Cloth	,, 11	,,	,,
,, Silk..........	,, 25	,,	,,

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.
PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.
PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
HEAD MASTER: REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,
ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of MRS. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE....	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted on most favourable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.
For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF SURPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June 1881, at 1 p.m., a quantity of surplus building materials of the Fort and Byculla Establishment, consisting of long teakposts, teakplanks, window frames, corrugated iron sheets and sundry miscellaneous articles.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 3rd June, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms.
A collection of Bohemian glass vases, liquor sets, inkstands, ornaments, &c.
1 case large size albums.
2 cases silk umbrellas; will sell in small lots to suit purchasers.
Few samples of stays and shawls.
Few dozens samples of spoons and forks.
A large collection of English reading books.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. H. A. Geyer.
5 Little Wanzer sewing-machines.
2 Iron stands and 2 marble slab stands for sewing-machines.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of Contractors' Plant, Materials, &c., behind the Esplanade Theatre, opposite to the Crawford Market.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Sir Thomas Thompson and Co. to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p. m., behind the Esplanade Theatre, opposite to the Crawford Market—
A quantity of contractors' plant and materials, consisting of a large quantity of timber, one 6-H.-P. engine, centrifugal, single and double hand pumps, India-rubber piping, materials of sheds, iron safe, tanks, and many other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF DIVING APPARATUS.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the following accessories for Diving Apparatus, consisting of woollen guernseys, caps, socks, drawers, knives, belt, air reservoir, air pressure gauge, collars and prepared twill for repairing diving dresses. Wrist rings, fine respirator with tubing, set of India-rubber tubes, &c., &c., of DENAYROUZE and Co., of London and Paris.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—
3 cases bar soap.
1 case fancy goods.
5 ,, trousering cloth.
6 ,, white brilliant and brocade.
3 ,, coloured prints.
On account of the concerned—
F
S R F
No. W C 6. } 1 case damaged copper-brass utensils.
Bombay.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 56, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome richly carved French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments and flower vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of James P. MACKINTOSH, Esq. The same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, pickle and liquor frames, tea and coffee services, biscuit box, fish knife and fork, fruit spoons, table spoons and forks, ice-pitcher, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, reading lamp, Mappin's cutlery and richly carved French-polished well seasoned blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of dining table for 12 persons, drawing-room, pier and washhand, and dressing tables with marble tops, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and mallet, and Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnots, chiffoniers with toilet glasses attached, teypoys, books, music, flower and toilet stands, brass, iron, and blackwood four posts bedsteads, almyra with toilet glass attached, dressing table with cheval glass attached, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, China camphorwood trunk, dressing and chavel glasses, towel horses, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, clocks and timepieces, figures, bronze table ornaments, flower vases, oilpaintings and engravings, a self-acting organ, Brussels and Persian carpets, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, a 5-chamber revolver in case by Murcott, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising several varieties of roses, crotons, ferns, dracenas, &c.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

SALE of choice and rare plants at No. 65, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 65, Nepean Sead Road, Malabar Hill, A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising several varieties of Roses, Crotons, Ferns, Dracænas, &c.
The property of JAMES P. MACKINTOSH, Esq.
Catalogues are ready, and the plants are on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m
A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores.

SALE of PIECE-GOODS and TWIST at the Godowns Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
On FRIDAY next, the 3rd June, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
A quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and twists, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the valuable and handsome French-polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of R. N. COGHLAN, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES near Trinity Chapel, Dhobee Talao.
By order of Dayal Bhimjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Suntookjee Sorabjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntook, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bombay, near the New Sonapoor Road, outside the Fort, measuring 96 feet and 1 inch in length, and 83 feet in breadth, entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, in the name of the deceased Sorabjee Dady Suntook, for pension of Rs. 21-11-7, and tax of Rs. 6-5-4, annually payable to the Government of Bombay, under Collector No. 82 and new Survey No. 8393, together with the piece of Fazendaree land measuring 60 square yards, on the west side of the said piece of land, and attached thereto belonging to the Fazendar Anundrao Chintoba and brothers, and subject to the payment of Rs. 10 Fazendaree-rent every year with the dwelling-house, stables, out houses, and privies, and a water well standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in name of the said deceased Sorabjee Dady Suntook under No. 63, and bounded on the east by the vacant yard of the said dwelling-house, and beyond it by a stable, on the west by the said property Fazendaree land and the stable standing thereon and beyond it by the public lane called Dhuswaddy, on the north by a passage and beyond it by stable bearing No. 60, and on the south by the 4 Marine Line.
LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 665 square yards, entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's No. 663, new Suevey No. 8393, in the name of the said deceased, Sorabjee Dady Suntook, with the tiled shed built and erected thereon occupied by a tenant, and used as a depot of firewood admeasuring 44 feet in length and 37 feet in breadth, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in the name of the said Sorabjee Dady Suntook under No. 54, and bounded on the east by the Trinity Chapel Street, on the west partly by vacant ground and partly by stable No. 46, on the north by the Indo-British Institution, and on the south by the properties of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, Manockjee Dajeebhoy, Goolbai, widow of Dossabhoy Muncherjee, Hormusjee Bilya, Ruttonjee Manockjee, and Rustomjee Manockjee.
On SATURDAY, the 25th June 1881, at 3 o'clock.
LOT NO. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate in Bombay near Trinity Chapel Street, admeasuring 41 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth, bounded on the north by the property formerly belonging to Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, on the south by a passage, on the east by the property of Rustomjee Pestonjee Rusia and on the west by the property of Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bansa.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st June 1881.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.
WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.
These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.
Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.
Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.
S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.